The WHITIN Spindle

Pine Street, Whitinsville, Mass.

JANUARY
1924
Vol. 5 No. 5

FORTY TO FIFTY YEAR VETERAN EMPLOYEES OF THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

Front row, left to right: Frank Aldrich, 49 years; William Johnston, 48 years; William Riley, 48 years; James Brown, 47 years; David Brown, 47 years; Charles Sisson, 46 years; A. R. Fletcher, 46 years; William J. McSheehy, 46 years; Robert Vail, 46 years; George E. Barnes, 46 years; Patrick Cahalane, 45 years; Louis Brothers, 45 years; James McGuinness, 45 years; Louis Basinait, 46 years; B. R. Sweet, 44 years; Bart Callahan, 44 years.

Second row: Daniel Leonard, 44 years; Frank Bassett, 44 years; Smith H. Brown, 44 years; James R. Ferry, 44 years; John Crompton, 44 years; William Norberry, 43 years; W. F. Tibbetts, 43 years; George Barslow, 43 years; John Duggan, 43 years; John Fanning, 43 years; Joseph Dwyer, 43 years; William Rankin, 43 years; Paul Bruillette, 42 years; W. S. Bragg, 43 years.

Third row: J. C. McGuire, 42 years; Dennis Mack, 42 years; Benjamin Brines, 42 years; J. A. Johnston, 42 years; Charles H. Wood, 42 years; Dennis Dunn, 42 years; George A. Riley, 40 years; William Cahill, 42 years; Percy Houghton, 41 years; Hugh Ferguson, 41 years; Peter Savage, 41 years; J. F. Carroll, 40 years; A. J. Brown, 40 years; John Feen, 40 years; John Regan, 40 years; Oscar L. Owen, 40 years.

Unable to be present for picture: George Wood, 48 years; Albert Dunn, 47 years; Samuel Wallace, 43 years; Robert Britton, 43 years; Chester W. Lasell, 41 years.

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 5 WHITINSVILLE, MASS., JANUARY, 1924 NUMBER 5

A Brief Review of the Service Records of Our Forty-Year Men

In the picture on the opposite page is to be found all the men in the Whitin Machine Works who have been here for forty years or more, with the exception of four or five men who for one reason or another were unable to be on hand when the picture was taken.

Our limited space, of course, does not permit us to give a detailed account of each man's service record as we should like to do. Any man who has stayed by his job for more than forty years deserves the fullest measure of praise. On the other hand, it is a distinct compliment to the management of the Whitin Machine Works that they have made working and living conditions here so satisfactory that they have been able to retain such a large number of workmen over such a long period of time.

We hope that the long service records of these men will reveal to our younger workmen the splendid spirit of co-operation which has always existed in the shop between management and employees and that this spirit will continue to grow to even greater proportions in the years to come.

FRANK ALDRICH, formerly of the tool job, has worked here for 48 years. He started on October 21, 1874, as an apprentice for Thomas Lowe on the old repair job. After a year he was transferred to the card job under Henry Flanagan and Howard Burbank, and for six months was a member of the railway-head and drawing-roll jobs under George Carr. He returned to the card job, where he completed his time. For almost seven years he served as second hand on the drawing-roll job. From there he was transferred to the small-tool room under William Dixon, and later was sent to the spindle job as a toolmaker for Henry Woodmancy. He then returned to the small-tool room, where he was employed until his retirement last year.

GEORGE E. WOOD of the Foundry, who was unable to be present when the picture was taken, first came to work in the Shop in April, 1875, when he was 20 years of age. His first job was machine work under John Snelling, foreman of the bolt job. Then he worked for George Searles of the licker-in job, and then for Mr. Heath of the gear job. He was transferred to the Yard under Foreman Cook. From there he went to work in the Foundry, serving his time under Foreman Gray, and is at present employed at the moulders bench.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, foreman of the Drawing Department, came into our employ in May, 1875. His first job was pegging cylinders for George Armsby, on cards. He started as an apprentice for Lloyd Smith on fluted rolls and a year later was transferred to Remington and Bathrick on spinning. He also worked for Malcolm Burbank on looms, and Howard Burbank on cards. Before completing his time, he became a member of the drawing job under Fred Houghton where he has been employed ever since.

President of the Whitin Machine Works

CHESTER W. LASELL, President of the Whitin Machine Works, started in the Machine Shop in September, 1882. He worked on various jobs throughout the shop for two years and became a member of the main office in 1884. In 1886, soon after the death of Josiah Lasell, his father, he was made President of the Works.

WILLIAM RILEY, of the piping job, entered the Shop when he was 18 years of age, in August, 1873, and went to work on the loom job under Henry Warfield, where he remained for 2 years. He next worked for Howard Burbank on cards, and then on the roll job for Foreman Carr. Then he was laid off, and came back to work for Malcolm Burbank on looms in 1879. From there he went to the bolster job under Oscar Taft, and then to the pickers under Benjamin Graves. He was next transferred to the piping job, where he is still to be found.

JAMES BROWN, of the Repair Department, started to work for the Shop in March, 1876, on the bolt job, under Mr. Snelling. When he entered he was 13 years old. He started on his time in 1879 for Malcolm Burbank on loom parts, and has since that time worked for L. W. Smith on spinning rolls, Remington and Burbank on spinning parts, Burbank on cards, and then back to finish his time for Remington and Burbank. After working for a short time for Graves on pickers, he was promoted to the tool job under A. H. Whipple; from there he was transferred to John Snelling to do repair and tool work for the Blacksmith Shop and later became a member of the Blacksmith Shop tool room. From there he went to the repair job under Mr. Dale.

DAVID BROWN, of the spooler job, has completed 47 years of service. He first came to work in November, 1876, at the age of 15. He started on the roll job under B. L. M. Smith and was transferred to the spinning job under George Bathrick, and from there to drawing rolls under George Carr, and then for Ben Graves on pickers. He also worked for Houghton on drawing, Lowe on cylinders, Burbank on cards, and Metcalf on the chuck job. His last transfer was to Cleveland on spoolers, which department is now under John Wood.

CHARLES S. SISSON, of the box job, came to work for the Shop in

January, 1877, when he was 17 years old. His first job was cutting pegs for cylinders for George Armsby. He served his time there. Then he went on the road setting up cards for five or six years. He then became outside foreman on repairs for the House Department. He then succeeded Booth on repairs, and now has charge of a new department known as the box job.

JOHN J. REGAN came to the Shop from Providence on August 16, 1883. He first went to work as a helper, building looms for Joshua Dale. He worked at this for about twenty-three years and then took up his duties as a watchman, in which capacity he is still serving.

A. R. FLETCHER, foreman of the card job, came to work in April 1, 1877, when he was 23 years old. He first worked on the loom job under Henry Warfield and Malcolm Burbank. He was then transferred to the card job under Howard Burbank and from there he was transferred to the railway job under Dave Smith, where he finished his time. Under the instruction of Gustavus Taft, Mr. Fletcher built the first coiler in the Whitin Machine Works. He was then appointed assistant foreman to Howard Burbank and was later made foreman of the card job.

W. J. MCSHEEHY, on Gill's job, was about 15 years old when he came to work in the Shop, back in June, 1877. His first work was on the bolt job under John Snelling. Then he went to the bolster job under Oscar Taft, where he remained for 13 years. Next he went to work for Mr. Cleveland on spoolers, and in November, 1890, started on the roll job under B. L. M. Smith, where he has worked for 33 years, during which time Mr. Smith has been succeeded by G. L. Gill.

ROBERT VAIL, of the Foundry, first went to work at the floor bench in the Foundry in June, 1877, when he was about 15 years old. He has remained there for 46 years and has served under Foremen Fletcher, Gray, Cole, Lincoln, and Moffett, his present foreman.

GEORGE E. BARNES, a rough straightener on the spindle job has been here since Aug. 9, 1877. He was 19 years old when he came, and except for a few odd jobs during slack periods has done the same work for practically all of his 46 years.

PATRICK CAHALANE, on Fletcher's job, has been with us since May, 1873, except for five years during the business panic of 1875-6 when he went to work in Fitchburg. While he has been here, he has worked on the following jobs: Lowe, on pulleys; Wade, on milling; Flanagan and Burbank, on cards; Warfield, on looms (on which job he finished his apprenticeship); Lloyd Smith, on rolls; Cleveland, on spoolers; and back to the card job again, where he has been working for about thirty years.

LOUIS BROTHERS, service date, July, 1878. When he entered, he was about 19 years old. He went to work on the roll job under a foreman by the name of Heath. He remained there for 24 years and was then transferred to the chuck job under Metcalf. From there he went to the packing job under Smith Brown, and then to Charles Pollock, foreman of the paint job. He started in the polishing room under Pat McSheehy, and is now at the same work under Foreman Kelliher.

JAMES MCGUINNESS, of the Foundry, first started to work in July, 1878. He was 20 years old at the time, and his first job was in the cast-iron room under Tom Roche. From there he went to the Foundry, where he has served under Gray, Cole, Lincoln and Moffett.

LOUIS BASINAIT came in the spring of 1877 when he was 18 years old. He went to work on spinning setting up for Charles Pollock and worked on that job for forty years, except for about a year when he was setting up looms for Joshua Dale. For the past five or six years he has been running an elevator.

B. R. SWEET, service date, April, 1879. Mr. Sweet commenced work at the age of 17, for B. L. M. Smith on rolls, and was later transferred to David Smith on railway-heads. He then went to the tool job under Herbert Barnes. In 1888 he was placed in charge of the spindle job, which was then under the supervision of Henry Woodmancy, who was not able to have active charge on account of ill-health. In 1895, he was appointed foreman of the spindle job, which position he held until November, 1923, when he was promoted to No. 2 office and made supervisor of spindles and bolsters.

BART. CALLAHAN, of the core room, started to work in May, 1879, out in the Yard for Foreman Cook when he was 19 years old. He has since worked for Oscar Taft on bolsters, and in the Foundry under Foremen Gray, Cole, Lincoln and Moffett. Three years ago, he went to the core room, where he has served under Foremen Cotter and Ward.

DANIEL LEONARD, on Fletcher's job, was a mere lad of 13 when he first came to work in June, 1879. His first work was on the roll job under Louis Smith where he stayed for about five years. He then came up on the card job and worked for John Harrington. Then he went on the drawing job under Fred Houghton. From there he returned to the roll job and worked under George Carr. He worked for Malcolm Burbank on looms, after which he took up his present work on the card job.

FRANK BASSETT, on Blanchard's job, first came to work in August, 1879. We were unable to get an account of his service record, because he has been out sick recently.

SMITH H. BROWN came to work in the cast-iron room in August, 1879. He remained there for two days, when he was transferred to the Yard. After a month, he went back to the cast-iron room, where he worked for one day. He was then transferred to the packing job, where he remained until he retired on August 11, 1922, after 43 years of service.

JAMES R. FERRY, of the Service Department, came to work first in August, 1879, when he was 20 years old. He worked for 15 years on spindles under Henry Woodmancy. He then went to the office on repair work and later took charge of this department. For the past 15 or 20 years he has been in charge of the tenements, and has been a member of the No. 2 Office and the Service Department.

JOHN CROMPTON started to work November 21, 1879, for Charles Pollock. He has since worked for

oshua Dale on looms, Benjamin raves on combers, John Wood on poolers, Thomas Crompton and rank Bates on spinning. He worked or 17 years on spinning, and retired his year.

William Norberry came in January, 1880, when he was about 30 years ld. His first job was in the polishing oom under John Aldrich. He then orked for Joshua Dale for one year etting up looms, after which he eturned to the polishing room. Mr. aft then put him on the mason work n the old carpenter shop. From here he went to the spindle job under Henry Woodmancy. He has worked n this job for forty years.

W. F. Tibbetts, of the Production Department, entered the Shop in ebruary, 1880, when he was 17 ears old. He started on the spinning ob for Remington and Burbank, was ransferred to the planer job under Robert Brown, and from there to the rawing job under Fred Houghton, here he finished his time. He orked on pickers for Benjamin raves, and served 25 years on the ool job, a part of which time he was oreman. For six years he was a ember of No. 2 office, and for the ast 9 years has been a member of he Production Department.

Samuel Wallace, of the Foundry, rst came to the Shop in March, 1880, hen he was 17 years old. He started n the Foundry under Dave Gray, here he served his time. He has lso served under Cole, Lincoln, and he present foreman, Moffett.

George Barslow, of the Carpenter Shop, came to work in the Shop in April, 1880, when he was 22 years ld. He first worked for J. T. Carter n railway-troughs and spooler-boxes, n which job he was appointed econd hand. He was transferred to oom work under H. C. Peck, where e worked for about 14 years. He hen worked for 7 years for George Parker on spinning, and has been on peeder work, his present job, since t was started in the Shop in 1911.

John Fanning, of the core room, came in April, 1880, when he was 26 years old. He worked in the Foundry for 38 years, when he was transferred o the core room on account of rheumatism. He has been at his present work for about six years.

Joseph Dwyer, of the comber job, started to work for the Shop April 8, 1880, when he was 23 years old. He worked for Louis Smith for 1 year and then for Charles Pollock on spinning for 2 years. He then spent 27 years on the roll job under Lloyd Smith, and then came to the comber job where he has been for the past 13 years.

John Duggan, of the Foundry, was 21 years old in May, 1880, when he started to work for the Shop. His first job was in the Yard under Cook. He then went to the roll job under B. L. M. Smith, and from there to the Foundry, where he has worked all the rest of the time, except for the slack periods when he worked at Castle Hill under Monroe.

William Rankin, of the card job, started May 3, 1880, when he was 17 years old. He first worked on the loom job for Malcolm Burbank, where he stayed for 20 years. He then went to work for Mr. George Barnes on the card job, for whom he worked until the job was moved upstairs under Mr. Fletcher.

Robert Britton, foreman of the Screw Department, entered in September 1880. In 1888 he set up the first screw machines in the Shop, and shortly after, he installed the first automatic screw machines, which were quite a curiosity in those days. He was appointed foreman of the Screw Department in 1895, which position he still holds.

Paul Bruillette began work for the Shop in May, 1881. His first job was in the cast-iron room under Tom Roche. Then he went on the packing job for Mr. Rhodes, who was later succeeded by Mr. Wilmot. He also worked for Joshua Dale on looms, and for Oscar Taft on bolsters. He remained on the bolster job until the time of his retirement in 1918.

W. S. Bragg, foreman of the drawing roll job, came Oct. 6, 1880, when he was 19 years old. He worked on spinning for B. L. M. Smith, planers for Robert Brown, on drawing for Fred Houghton, and on spoolers for Cleveland, where he finished his time. He then went back to Houghton and from there was transferred to the drawing roll job under George Carr. Next he worked for Whipple on the tool job, and upon the death of George Carr was appointed foreman of the drawing roll job.

J. C. McGuire, of the card setting up job, began his work here March 1, 1881, when he was about 17 years old. He started for Charles Pollock setting up spinning, where he stayed for 12 years. Then he worked for about 30 years setting up cards under Joseph Schofield and the present foreman, A. R. Birchall.

Dennis Mack, of the drawing job, was 17 years old when he reported for work in April, 1881. He worked for three or four years on cards for John Harrington; one year on spinning for Remington; for Joshua Dale setting up looms; for Charles Cleveland on spoolers and coilers for five or six years; and then came to the drawing job, then under Fred Houghton, in 1897.

Benjamin Brines, on spinning, first appeared at the Shop in April, 1881, at the age of 26. He went to work setting up looms for Joshua Dale and stayed on that job until the outbreak of the World War, when the Shop stopped making looms. Since then he has worked on the spooler job under John Wood, on combers under E. P. Barnes, on quillers under Bates, on cards under Birchall, back on spoolers and twisters, and then to the spinning setting up floor under Bates.

Continued on page 16, column 1

Published Monthly by Employees of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Free to Employees. Additional Copies Ten Cents

EDITORIAL STAFF
Martin F. Carpenter
Elmer C. Leonard
Henry S. Crawford

Photographer, Robert Metcalf

Cartoonists
L. G. Lavallée Robert Hargreaves
John Minshul

Illustrator, L. H. Horner

Member of Industrial Editors Association of New England

American Extravagance

Chamfort once said that change of fashions is the tax which industry imposes on the vanity of the rich. In America this tax seems to be imposed on everyone.

A short time ago a black collar was put on the market, and large numbers of our young men immediately laid aside their perfectly good white ones and adopted the raven-hued variety. The fad lasted just about as long as "Yes, We Have No Bananas." The dark collars, for the most part, have now been discarded, and the money spent for them is a total loss as far as the young men who bought them are concerned.

Next came the shoe-string neckties which fasten onto the front buttons of the shirt. This style waned with the moon, and there's no telling what will come next.

Every year men's clothing is changed so completely from the apparel of the previous season, that the year-old clothing is readily recognized as hopelessly antique, that is, by those men who really make an attempt to keep up to date.

Fortunately, however, the fashion fever is much less prevalent among the male of the species, than it is among the fairer sex. There is a good reason for this. Most business men are level-headed enough to appreciate the folly involved, mainly because of its abnormal drain on their exchequers. A certain class of women, on the other hand, have no time to consider receipts; they are concerned only with expenditures, and the more they can spend, the better they like it.

The really bad part of the fashion fever epidemic, however, is to be found among the ladies of the more exclusive sets of our American society. These social leaders spend yearly for their wardrobes, alone, anywhere from $5,000 to $25,000. Any number of expensive gowns and slippers are worn but once and then relegated to the "old clothes pile."

With the slums of our great cities echoing with the cries of poverty-stricken families against hunger, sickness and death, such an abuse of wealth for personal clothing should be branded as a high crime.

"We sacrifice to dress till household joys
And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larder lean; puts out our fires,
And introduces hunger, frost and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign."
—*Cowper.*

Hot Dog, a popular magazine of rather exclusive circulation, says:

"The only thing that some people use their heads for is to keep their ears apart."

Interesting Facts About Cotton

In a recent edition of the *Literary Digest*, there appears a cartoon which pictures the American industries as resting upon a huge bale of cotton, the base of which is being eaten away by the cotton boll weevil pest. The application is clear. America's prosperity for any particular year is greatly influenced by the size of the cotton crop. Between the years 1909 and 1921 there has been an average yearly destruction of 10% of our cotton crop by the boll weevil, the figures falling as low as 1.28% in 1911, and rising to as high as 30.98% in 1921.

As manufacturers of textile machinery, the battle against this cotton pest should be of particular interest to us, because this little insect is mainly responsible for the quiet at present prevailing in the textile industry.

The Cotton Boll Weevil

The pest known as the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil was first found in Central America and in the West Indies. Its ravages stopped the cultivation of cotton in the Monclova district of the State of Coahuila in 1863. It appeared in Matamoros, Mexico, about 1888, and spread across the river to Brownsville, Texas. By 1902, it had infested practically all of the best cotton growing regions of Texas, where in 1901 and 1902 its ravages were estimated at about $10,000,000.

The adult insect is a small, long-snouted, grayish weevil less than a quarter of an inch long. Throughout the season it punctures and lays its eggs in the squares and bolls of

Adult cotton boll weevil, enlarged and natural size

the cotton plant. The larva is a fat, white maggot about three-eighths of an inch long when full grown. It lives upon the internal tissues of buds and bolls. When the square is attacked, it usually drops, but most of the damaged bolls remain upon the plant and become stunted or dwarfed, except late in the season when they

Larva of the cotton boll weevil, enlarged and natural size

either dry or rot. The larva pupates within the boll, which may contain several larvae. The adult weevils hibernate in grass, in late cornstalks, in old bolls on the cotton plants, and in piles of seed about the cotton gins.

The weevils appear when the cotton blossoms or earlier, and feed on young twigs and leaves. There are four or more generations each summer, the larvae being found as late as December. No food plant other than cotton is known. The infestation of a field is evident from the falling blossoms. The Department of Agriculture recommends as the best remedies early planting, thorough cultivation, the planting of wide rows in order to admit the sun, and the destruction of the plants by fall plowing and fire in the autumn.

The pest is now found in all the cotton growing states. During the past year it has caused unusual damage and brought about great loss to the cotton growers. There is some impatience that our scientists have not been able to bring it under complete control, but this failure has not been due to lack of effort. The campaign has been waged with unremitting vigor and each year some gains are made, notwithstanding the increased damage which is being done.

The results of the calcium arsenate dust treatment give increasing assurance that where this method of control is properly applied, it will be found most helpful. Recent experiments made in co-operation with the Air Service of the War Department give hope that the use of airplanes for the distribution of this poisonous dust may not only reduce the cost, but extend the use of this treatment throughout the South.

In the *Textile American* for December, 1923, under the title: "An Inexcusable Excuse," is to be found an excellent discussion of the boll weevil problem. The writer implies that there is too much being said about the boll weevil menace, and too little being done to exterminate the pest. He accuses the cotton farmers of planting greater areas than they can successfully cultivate, and maintains that there is a general lack of co-ordination of effort in a matter which is of such great importance to the whole industry. "Instead of organizing throughout the affected section, and even beyond," he says, "they attempt to fight the insect in one place, while it over-runs another. It is fought on one farm, while the neighboring farms are infested. There never will be satisfactory results until the whole cotton growing industry acts as a unit, and government aid will be ineffective unless drastic measures are enforced."

According to the *New York Times*, the boll weevil problem was discussed at the Science Convention recently held in Cincinnati. We quote:

"Science now thinks it is on the way to a solution of the boll weevil problem, which costs the world millions of dollars every year through the destruction of cotton plants, according to Dr. N. E. McIndoo of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington.

"It is now believed that the boll weevils find their way to cotton fields miles away by a very acute sense of smell, and are attracted by a peculiar odor given off by the cotton plants.

"So experiments are being made to determine whether this odor cannot be done away with, or imitated in such a manner that the boll weevils can be lured into traps before they get to the cotton fields.

"The reactions of the boll weevils to such odors as peppermint, wintergreen, honey, citronella and various syrups have been tested, according to Dr. McIndoo, but none of these odors seems to act as a siren's song to lure the boll weevil to ruin. He said Dr. F. B. Power and V. K. Chestnut of the Bureau of Chemistry are now working in the laboratory on vast numbers of cotton plants, which they have distilled in the hope of getting an extract with a 'Lorelei' odor."

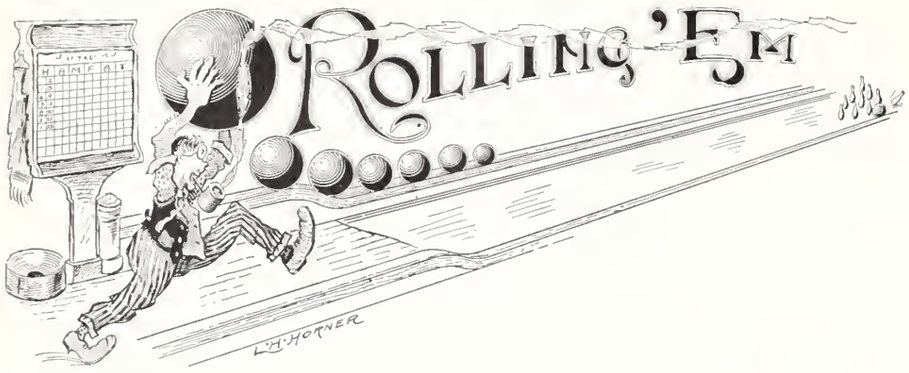
When we consider the scientific accomplishments of the past decade, the problem of exterminating the boll weevil should be merely a playful pastime for the penetrating minds of our modern scientists.

Work of the cotton boll weevil

The Whitinsville Follies

Several people have commented upon the excellence of the pictures of the bridesmaids and others, which appeared in last month's issue of the SPINDLE. Inasmuch as we neglected to give due credit to the photographer who took these pictures, we are taking this opportunity to inform our readers that the work was done by E. A. Adams of Whitinsville. The SPINDLE wishes to compliment him on these pictures, and to express its appreciation for his many favors.

Frank Mateer, coming home from Woonsocket on Saturday, January 19, burnt out one of the bearings on his Buick machine. He went into Uxbridge to get a repair man, leaving his car at the side of the road. When he returned, he found that some gasolene Samaritan had taken one of his rear wheels, his spare tire, and his robe. If this note should happen to come to the attention of the "gentleman" who performed this service, he is requested to call at Frank's garage for the rest of the car.



Cards Still Leading Shop League

The standing of the Shop Bowling League in the first three places remains the same as that of last month, the Card job leading the Spinning by three points, while the Spinning leads the Spindles by one point. The Card job in keeping its lead has won every point during the past month. The Foundry organization has been the feature team of the month, having come from seventh place into fourth place.

In the individual averages Willard takes the lead away from Broadhurst with practically a 98 average. A glance at the individual averages will give an idea of the caliber of bowling this year. Eighteen men have better than a ninety average, eight of whom have 95 or better. Champagne, a new roller on the Spindle team, who started a few matches ago, is already among the high rollers with an average of 93.9, and has annexed the high individual string with 130.

In the match between the Foundry and Down Homers on December 19, Bart Connors had a high string of 114. The second string of the match was won by two pins and the third string by six pins. Malgren of the Pickers in a match with the Foundry team, had a high string of 108. and Leon Wood of the Spinning team had a string of 106 against the Down Homers on December 31. Gentis of the Card team started the new year with a total of 297, having a bad string of 79 for a start and finishing with one of 122. On the same evening Marien of the Spindle team rolled 122 in his third string, and finished the evening with a total of 305. Roche of the Card team rolled a string of 106 against the Down Homers on January 7, and Gentis rolled 108 in his first string.

The Spindles in rolling the Pickers on January 7, broke the high single team string total with 520, or an average of 104. This was made possible by Champagne's string of 130 and Davidson's string of 113. On the same evening Marien of the Spindles rolled 112 in his third string.

Shop Bowling League Standing
Week Ending January 12

	W	L	%	Pinfall
Cards	32	12	.727	15,178
Spinning	29	15	.659	14,984
Spindles	28	16	.636	14,846
Foundry	20	20	.500	13,358
Patterns	19	21	.475	13,518
Bolsters	17	23	.425	13,517
Pickers	17	23	.425	13,410
Down Homers	5	39	.114	14,222

Individual Averages

Willard	97.9	Hartley	89.3
Marien	96.2	Hutt	89.3
Montgomery	95.6	Dorsey	89.2
Broadhurst	95.5	Saragian	89.1
Gentis	95.5	Ballard	88.7
Nash	95.3	Peltier	88.6
Davidson	95.1	Hall, J.	88.5
Hanna	95.0	Kane	88.5
Roche	94.0	Brown	88.4
Champagne	93.9	Crompton	88.2
Minshull	93.5	McQuilken	87.9
Connors	92.9	O'Brien	87.9
Malgren	92.8	Donovan, L.	87.7
Bisson	91.9	Ballard, E.	87.5
Wood	91.2	Donovan, F.	87.0
Veau	90.4	McGuinness	87.0
Hall, W.	90.2	Finney	86.5
Melia	90.2	Hasson	86.5
Boyd	89.9	Benner	85.8
Paquette	89.4	Young	85.4
Campo	89.3	Clark	82.7

High Single Strings

Champagne	130	O'Brien	114
Nash	125	Paquette	113
Marien	125	Campo	112
Roche	124	Donovan, F.	112
Gentis	122	Hanna	112
Willard	122	McGowan	112
Davidson	122	Mall, J.	111
Hutt	117	Malgren	111
Saragian	116	Montgomery	111
Connors	114	Broadhurst	110

High Three Strings

Willard	331	Nash	306
Broadhurst	317	Roche	306
Gentis	316	Connors	304
Malgren	316	Montgomery	304
Champagne	311	Hanna	300
Marien	308		

Office Bowling League

The only difference in the league standing of the Office Bowling League between this month and last is the position of Team No. 6, which has dropped from fourth place to a tie for the cellar championship.

A glance at the individual averages compared with those of last month will show that there has been a mid-season slump in the bowling, the averages dropping one and two points in a large number of cases. Harold Johnston, who led the league last month with a 97.5 average, has dropped to 96.4; McGoey has dropped from 93.4 to 92.8 and Foley from 94.2 to 92.0; Connors from 92.6 to 90.8. The only one of the leaders who increased his average was Cain of No. 4 team who jumped from 92.6 to 92.8.

Carpenter of No. 6 team had his annual big night on December 18, with an average of 94.8 and a high string of 107. This was after a match the week before with an average of 78.8 and was followed with a back-to-normal stride of 84.8 the following week.

On December 18 Foley had a high string of 107 to offset three 78 strings in the same match. On the same evening Park of the same team rolled 106. In this match Lamb of No. 5 team started off with 112 and Brennan and Crawford finished with 107. On January 1 Ferry had two heavy strings, starting with 107 and finishing with 116. On January 1 Bill Greenwood came nearer his usual average when he rolled 92.2, with a string of 106.

On January 3 Henry Crawford started back toward his high standard of the opening of the season with a 94.6 average and a first string of 111. He was tied for honors with his team-mate, Raymond Adams, who had the same average and a high individual string of 104. On January 8 Harold Johnston came within two pins of tying the high single string when he rolled 127 in his fifth string, and totaled 509 for the evening. He improved with each string, starting off with 83 and following this up with 87, 103, 109 and 127. James R. Ferry, who has been one of the most consistent bowlers of the season, had a high string

of 110 on January 8. Arba Noyes obtained 119 in his third string on January 10. His second and fourth strings were 75 and 79, respectively, and his first and fifth strings 90 and 98.

OFFICE BOWLING LEAGUE STANDING

Week Ending January 12

	W	L	%	Pinfall
Team No. 3	51	26	.662	19,509
Team No. 4	46	31	.597	19,428
Team No. 2	42	35	.547	19,300
Team No. 5	32	45	.415	19,189
Team No. 6	30	47	.389	19,136
Team No. 1	30	47	.389	18,886

Individual Averages

Johnston, H.	96.4	Lamb	87.8
Cain	92.8	Driscoll	87.4
McGoey	92.8	Park	86.8
Foley	92.0	Carpenter	86.5
Connors	90.8	Greenwood	86.1
Lincoln	89.3	Dalton	85.3
Noyes	89.0	Crawford, W.	85.1
Ferry	88.8	Parcher	84.8
Crawford, H.	88.7	Brennan	84.4
Noble	88.7	Duggan	84.4
Adams	88.2	Alden	82.8
Wild	88.2	Ball	82.8
Hamilton	88.0	Johnston, E.	82.6
Scott	87.9	Whipple	79.5

High Single Strings

Foley	129	Adams	115
Johnston, H.	127	Cain	114
McGoey	126	Crawford, H.	114
Connors	120	Lamb	112
Noyes	119	Scott	112
Ferry	116	Brennan	111
Noble	111		

High Five Strings

McGoey	517	Connors	490
Johnston, H.	509	Driscoll	490
Foley	505	Ferry	488
Crawford, H.	503	Dalton	486
Cain	490	Adams	484

Whitin Team Defeats Crompton & Knowles

On Friday, January 11, the All Star Bowling Team of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works rolled a representative team from the Shop Bowling League of the Whitin Machine Works in one of the closest matches ever staged on the Pythian Alleys. The Whitin Machine Works finally won by four pins, defeating their opponents by a total score of 1,388 to 1,384.

Crompton & Knowles finished the first string with a lead of 21 pins. In the second string the Whitin Machine Works cut down the lead, winning the string by 11 pins. Beginning with the third string two spares by Montgomery with eight on the first and three on the second, and one spare by Gentis with six on it, tied the score at the completion of the first two boxes. At the end of the fourth box the Whitin Machine Works led by 3 pins, and at the end of the sixth box had a lead of 15 pins, and 8 pins at the completion of the eighth box. Two spares, one by Gentis and one by Willard, won the match in the ninth box. Our team had a lead of three pins when the last man of each team stepped up to roll his final two boxes. One can imagine the excitement when Willard got a spare in his first box, with seven on it, and Loiselle of Crompton & Knowles secured a spare in his last box. Willard got nine on his spare, making it impossible for Crompton & Knowles to win the match, but a strike on the last ball would tie the score. He got six pins on his spare and the match went to the Whitin Machine Works by four pins, as stated in the first part of this article.

A return match will have been rolled at the Worcester Boys' Club Alleys in Worcester, by the time the SPINDLE comes into the readers' hands. An account of this second match will appear in the next issue.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

Roche	85	95	98	278
Nash	82	97	80	259
Montgomery	84	106	101	291
Gentis	86	89	96	271
Willard	93	100	96	289
	430	487	471	1,388

CROMPTON & KNOWLES

Coyle	88	93	93	274
Johnson	86	97	102	285
Porcaro	105	98	88	291
Ash	83	96	81	260
Loiselle	89	92	93	274
	451	476	457	1,384

Joseph Paquette, motorman on the Linwood Street Railway, usually rises at five o'clock in the morning. One morning recently, however, his alarm clock rang an hour early. He got up, called up the Power House and had them turn on the power, and drove his car down as far as the cemetery. Not meeting any of his usual customers, he took out his watch and discovered his error.

Has Orange 54 Years Old

Henry Jennings of the comber job, in answer to his description of an orange which had been preserved for fifty-four years, received a letter from the Burroughs Nature Club as follows:—

Dear Mr. Jennings:—

Your letter about your orange is particularly interesting to the writer, who for years owned one fully petrified. It was heavy and cold as any stone, and, of course, solid. Being a navel orange, the seed question did not enter into the puzzle. This specimen was given to the writer as a child, and nothing was known of how it met the conditions which transformed it to stone. But petrifaction is a simple enough process, due to infiltration into organic matter of water in which much mineral is dissolved, so that gradually a deposit of mineral forms all through the organic tissues, turning them to stone. The orange in question had probably been thrown or dropped somewhere in the region of mineral waters, in climatic conditions that made decay slow, so that the mineral deposit had taken possession of the orange before decay could set in.

In the case of your specimen, we can only guess that this orange dried up in very clear, un-moist air, in which the juice in the pulp was quickly evaporated, leaving the delicate tissue that holds the juice empty, so that it became desiccated, as did the skin. The whole substance thus becoming a leathery shell, would no doubt withstand the atmosphere indefinitely, almost as shell does. Of course as we are not examining the specimen, we can only guess. You do not state whether the skin is intact, and shows no puncture through which the juice might have been drawn off by sucking through a tube. The seeds are not very moist, anyway, and even normally withstand decay a long time, just shrinking dryer and dryer until practically like shell.

You certainly have an interesting curiosity, and we have enjoyed hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

BURROUGHS NATURE CLUB.

Steam Hammer Reflections

By C. T. Burlin

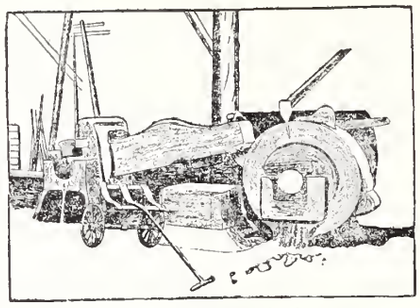
Previous articles have dealt with the histories of famous blacksmiths. We shall now try to show where and how the material worked by them was made.

It is not known when or where iron was first used. In the ruins of Nineveh (famous for its fish stories) have been found saws and knives and harpoons for catching whales, not much different from those now in use. It seems incredible that Noah could build the ark without spikes, or navigate for three years without an anchor, as a pout-fisherman's anchor, that is, a rope tied around a stone, is very often a delusion and a snare. (The writer knows something about this.) We are certain, however, that Tubal-Cain and Company furnished such things made from iron.

Egyptian sculptures of 1500 B. C. show bellows similar in design to those used by some blacksmiths of the present day that have not yet gone into the automobile business. The reason that so many of the tribe of blacksmiths have taken up the auto business is that the automobile when first introduced was so complicated that it could not be readily understood by any other class of mechanics.

Pliny says that in his time (50 A. D.) iron and steel were made in Spain. He says that the quality of the steel depends on the nature of the water used in hardening it, and also that oil is preferable for small articles. Aristotle (350 B. C.) refers to a steely iron made into knives which sometimes were brittle through excessive hardness. He must have tried to pull a cork out of a bottle with his pocket knife. We used to do that here a few years ago, and found the same brittleness, so there has not been much improvement made in steel during the last 2500 years.

Through the agency of the Romans, iron making was introduced into all countries where it was not previously known. In England it was introduced by King Canute, the Viking from the North, hence the



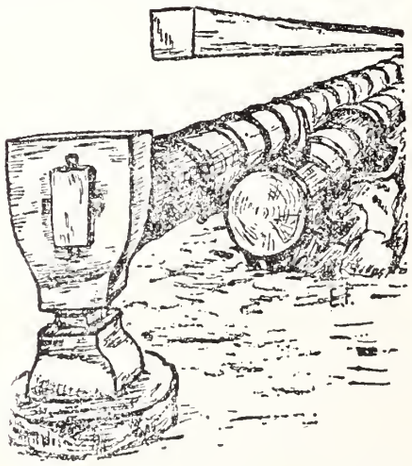
Bloom hammer, water wheel type

name Viking steel, of which we have a goodly supply in the Shop. As late as 1685, there were only 16,000 tons of iron made in Engand in a year. Forges for making iron on a large scale were started in Sweden about 1525, and by 1660 the yearly production was 23,000 tons. Hammers run by water power were used for drawing out the bars.

The working hours were six hour shifts. Shops were run continuously from 6 o'clock Sunday night until six the following Saturday night, excepting for the nail forgers, who worked from 4 in the morning until 9 at night, every day in the week.

The first rolling mill in England was started in 1783. The first puddling furnace to use mined coal was patented in 1784. The steam hammer (Nasmyth) was patented in 1856.

The most conspicuous steel in this country today is "U. S. Steel" which was first invented in Wall Street. This steel is subject to a great deal of expansion and contraction, and lots of people have been burned by catching hold of the hot end of it. It must not, on that account, be called "blister steel," because that



For drawing bars, run by water wheel. Note the way the bottom log lifts the hammer beam bound by iron bands

is entirely another product, being manufactured in Russia.

Then we have high speed steel, which was first discovered by a blacksmith in Pennsylvania. Steel is peculiar in many ways: if you put your tongue on it on a frosty morning, it becomes covered over with skin; it also has a great deal of personal magnetism and has a tendency to get into your eyes, in which case it gives you a steely look. Blacksmiths love good steel, yea, even better than their favorite bootlegger.—Amen.

Pride

It was in late September,
Or perhaps it was November,
I was walking down the street in *drunken pride.*
My knees began to stutter, and I fell down in the gutter,
And a pig came up and lay down by my side.

As I lay there in the gutter,
My heart was in a flutter,
And I chanced to hear a passing lady say,
"You can tell a man that boozes, by the company he chooses,"
And the G. D. pig got up and ran away.

Yelle Hooyenga, a member of the drafting room, wishes to thank those with whom he works, for his 1924 supply of "smokes," which were presented to him just prior to Christmas. Yelle says he is sure to make good use of his Christmas presents during the long coming winter evenings.

We have a short note from the Blacksmith Shop which states that two locally well known Dodge car rooters were "Dodging" home from Woonsocket one night lately when one said to the other:

"Here, man, you will have us in the ditch yet."

Astonished, the other said: "Who! me? I thought you were driving."

No names were mentioned by the writer of the note, but the chances are that he was trying to protect the authorities of Woonsocket from the Marine Corps Clean-up Squad which Philadelphia is now experiencing.

Service Pins Awarded in The Month of January

40-Year Pins

Oscar L. Owen

25-Year Pins

Henry Frieswyke — Herbert Adams
P. T. Baker

15-Year Pins

Amd. Asadoorian — Joseph Benoit
Owen McGrath — C. A. Allen
Charles Noble

10-Year Pins

C. A. Britten — Bernard DeVries
Asadoor Najarian — Louis Paquette
G. D. Simmons — George E. Clapp

5-Year Pins

Gert Bosma — A. W. McNeil
Henry Kooistra — John Minshull
Edmund Morrell — Mrs. J. Carr
G. B. Smith — Henry Pariseau
Elmer Wheeler — Wm. F. Waterhouse
May Cooper — Paul Kingston

And Those Centipedes

"How old is your little brother, Johnny?" inquired Willie.

"Just a year old," replied Johnny.

"Huh, I've got a dog just a year old, and he can walk twice as well as your brother."

"He ought to; he's got twice as many legs."—*Nev. Courier.*

Intellectual Biscuits

(Or extracts from the literature of the "Wise Crackers.")

Mr. Brines of the Community House found the following note in the suggestion box:

"I suggest getting a basketball team after seeing the December 31st game with the Alumni."

At a dance New Year's Eve in Woonsocket, "Bill" Donlon reminded "Pep" O'Brien that 1924 was leap year. "Pep" looked at the crowd of girls with great alarm, and taking out his watch said to the girl they were talking with:

"Hey, Kid, we've still got twenty minutes. How would you like to become an O'Brien?"

Vaughn: "Say, Ben, how do you make that Hungarian goulash?"

Ben Ware: "We don't make it, Moco. It jest accumulates."

"That was un-called for," said the Postmaster.

Dearborn: "Henry Ford ought to be a rattling good president."

Independent: "Yes, I think he will make another Lincoln."

CLARK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1883

Back row, left to right: Unknown, William Ashton, Clifton Babson, Arthur Knight, Ella Young Arnold, Belle Crane, Myra Taft, Mabel Searles, Grace Taft, George Orvis, Miss Ella Aldrich, Teacher, John White, Unknown.

Next row, left to right: John Veau, G. Ellis Blanchard, Henry Searles, Kate Currier Thom, Mary A. Sheehan, Marjorie Rexford, Mary Thurber, William Brown, Ernest Robie, William Heathcote.

Next row, left to right: Unknown, Dora Wade (?), Ethel Bostwick Brown, Julia Harrington, Belle Snow Blanchard, Nellie McGuinness Carroll, Nellie McCann, Laura Burbon Blanchard, Edna Snelling, Lila Swift.

Next row, left to right: George Foster, Albion Searles, William Sproat, John Ward, John Wood, Walter Batcheller, William Anderson, Charles S. Thurston, William L. Carrick, Leon Dixon, Alice Howland, Roxanna Kelley.

Front row, left to right: John Whitelock, Henry Ward, Bernard Houghton, John Dixon, J. W. Dale.

Service Pins to be Awarded in the Month of February

25-Year Pins

Elmer H. Hilt — Jacob Kooistra

20-Year Pins

Hugh McCracken

15-Year Pins

William Daniels

10-Year Pins

Harry Bailey — Malk Moserian

5-Year Pins

Amb. Baker — Arthur Brooks
David Brunelle — James F. Burke
William Finney — Robert Gusney
Iver Johnson — Ronald Poulin
J. A. Shippy

"You have heard what the last witness said," persisted counsel, "and yet your evidence is to the contrary. Am I to infer that you wish to throw doubt on her veracity?" The polite young man waved a deprecating hand. "Not at all," he replied. "I merely wish to make it clear what a liar I am if she's speaking the truth."—*Tit-Bits.*

By the shores of Cuticura,
By the shining Sunkist waters,
Lived the Prophylactic Chiclet,
Danderine, old Helmar's daughter.

She was loved by Instant Postum,
Son of Piedmont and Victrola,
Heir apparent to the Mazda,
Of the tribe of Coca Cola.

Through the forests strolled the lovers,
Woods untrod by Ford or Saxon.
"Oh, my lovely little Beech Nut,"
Were the burning words of Postum.

"No Pyrene can quench the fire,
Though I know you're still a miss,
For my Pepsodent desire
Is to marry Chiclet, Djer Kiss."
—*Mink.*

"Oh, Charles, you dear thing!" said the enraptured one as she opened her Xmas present. "A diary is the very thing I wanted."

"All right," said the hard-boiled lover, nonchalantly, "see that you keep it."—*Pelican.*

Community Gymnasium Notes

Basketball

Interest in basketball in the new gymnasium has recently developed to the point which the game itself warrants. As a winter game it is one of the most popular in the country. On Saturday, January 5, the Whitin Community Association team played to an audience of 800 people and the following Saturday played to another large crowd.

The caliber of basketball, considering the fact that it is practically a new sport in town, due in the past to our lack of a suitable building in which to play, is certainly of a high standard. The team has already met several fast aggregations, the most outstanding one being the Crompton & Knowles team of Worcester, which team they played on January 5. They surprised the local followers by holding this fast aggregation to the tight score of 24 to 22.

At present it has not been possible to pick any one team of five players which has been outstanding as a combination, and as a result a squad of fourteen players have had an opportunity to show their ability in most of the games played. It is the plan of the coach of the team, Harry MaLette, Physical Director of the gymnasium, to organize two fast teams, making it possible to play two games in an evening. This policy seems to please the followers of the game and gives them a double value for their time and money. This policy also has another good feature in that it is possible to develop players who have not had the past experience necessary to make the first team, but who with actual participation in competition will soon be contenders for a regular berth.

On December 26 an election for captain took place in which it was necessary to have several ballots. Those nominated for the position were Elmer Leonard, George Hartley and John Bogie. In the final ballot Leonard was selected.

It has been interesting to notice the way in which the defence of the team has been working out in play. The good floor work has been made possible through the coach and through the enthusiasm shown by the players in showing up for practices, anywhere from two to three times a week.

The readers of the SPINDLE who are interested in sports and have not yet had the opportunity to watch a Saturday night game, are denying themselves a real pleasure.

The results of the games played to date are as follows:

W. C. A.	34	Lynn Y. M. C. A. Reserves	27
W. C. A.	31	Rockdale	25
W. C. A.	26	Cambridge Y. M. C. A. R.	19
W. C. A.	24	Worcester Boys' Club	25
W. C. A.	22	Crompton & Knowles	24
W. C. A.	23	Uxbridge Community H.	14
	160		134

Petting Larceny

I stole a kiss the other night,—
My conscience feels so black,
I think I'd better do what's right,
And put the darn thing back!

WHITIN COMMUNITY BASKETBALL SQUAD

Seated, left to right: Henry S. Crawford, Manager; Edward Balland, center; Mesrop Saragian, forward; George Hartley, guard; Harry L. MaLette, coach; Elmer C. Leonard, Captain, forward; Harold Vaughn, guard; Michael Jackman, forward; Everett Johnston, Assistant Manager

Standing, left to right: Harold Johnston, forward; Newell Wallace, forward; William Scott, guard; William W. Smith, forward; James Ashworth, guard; John Bogie, guard; James Hayes, guard

Boxing

W. H. Walsh, under the direction of Harry L. MaLette, is offering at the Whitin Gymnasium an excellent course in boxing at a very nominal fee. It is planned to stage some amateur bouts in the spring, and Mr. Walsh says there is a splendid opportunity for some of the boys to take part.

Every man in the community should learn at least the fundamentals of the art of self defense. We never know when we may find ourselves in a situation where we will have nothing but our two hands to protect us. If we don't know how to use them, we will sincerely regret the day we let the opportunity to learn go by.

Classes will be held at eight o'clock on Friday nights, until further notice.

Mr. Walsh is an oldtimer at the game, having fought such men as Jack Savage, Belgium Brown, Young Brusso, and having trained Joe Pangraze who won the semi-final to the Latzo-Ward fight. Let's back up Mr. Walsh in this movement, and put boxing on the map in this vicinity.

January Health Jabs

1. Wash before you eat and again before you sleep.

2. Get out the dictionary now and then and find the meaning of the word "soap."

3. Laughing is a much better exercise than kicking.

4. A bathtub is not a finger bowl.

5. Don't sit down in the valley and look up at the hills, run up on the hills and look down in the valley; and while you're up there give your lungs a chance.

6. The thoroughbred horse gets a rub down every day; what sort of a horse are you?

7. Don't be so wealthy you can't open your windows at night.

8. The next time you order a soda try vegetable soup.

9. Wash the neck of your milk bottles—also your own.

10. Just because you take a bath in private don't think the public can't tell whether or not you have had one.

Whitinsville Highly Pleased With Swimming Exhibition

The swimming exhibition given at the George Marston Whitin Memorial Gymnasium will long be remembered by those who attended as an unusual event in the history of the town. To witness such a remarkable exhibition of aquatic skill was a rare treat and a privilege for the people of so small a town as Whitinsville. In all probability these swimmers will not appear in New England again until after the Olympic games.

The famous mermaids who performed were brought to Whitinsville through the efforts of Harry L. MaLette, physical instructor of the association, for the purpose of booming swimming in this section. They were accompanied by Miss Charlotte Epstein, manager of the team, and Miss Mary J. Lynch, assistant manager.

All of the visitors from New York liked our pool very much, and Benjamin Levias of Boston, one of the A. A. U. officials, was so pleased with it that he even suggested that he would like to run off his New England championships here.

The afternoon performance was given for the benefit of the school children, about 200 of whom packed the gallery. Of particular interest to them were the feats accomplished by little six-year-old Anne Kinnaly. This dainty little star was secured by Miss Epstein at the last minute, and she swam and dived with all the composure and confidence of her older and more experienced companions.

The evening exhibition was for adults, and there was an attendance which brought into use every available foot of space in the gallery above the pool. At this performance two world swimming records were established by Miss Agnes Geraghty, and a third broken by Miss Adelaide Lambert, both of New York.

Agnes Geraghty Adelaide Lambert Aileen Riggin Helen Meany Anne Kinnaly

Agnes Geraghty, Metropolitan District breaststroke champion, and national record holder at 220 yards battered the mark of 5 minutes 8 4/5 seconds, for the 300-yard breaststroke, set by Ruth Thomas, in Atlantic City on December 28 by 13 seconds, swimming the distance in 4 minutes, 55 4/10 seconds.

Adelaide Lambert, national record holder of the 75-yard, 100-yard and 300-meter, swam the 40-yard freestyle in 22 2/10 seconds and the 60 yard in 36 4/10 seconds, in neither of which events was there a previous record. Both Miss Geraghty and Miss Lambert performed in the presence of three official timers of the New England A. A. U.

Aileen Riggin, Olympic and national fancy diving champion, and junior national backstroke champion, brought out round after round of applause for her perfect poise and control in all her dives. Her execution of the front dive with a full twist was remarkable considering the limited space and the turn she had to make before entering the water.

Helen Meany, national high diving champion and a member of the 1920 Olympic team, could not, of course display her specialty in our pool as there is no high diving equipment. She gave a splendid account of herself on the spring board, however, and vied with Miss Riggin for the honors.

Anne Kinnaly, six-year-old junior star of the women's swimming association of New York proved herself "swimmingly" precocious. She was most entertaining, and her part in the program was genuinely appreciated at both performances.

The stunts of Daniel O'Connell of Worcester were an interesting feature of the exhibition. Mr. O'Connell, popularly known as "the human

Daniel O'Connell, the "Human Cork"
Floating on stomach Floating on back with hands and feet out of the water

cork," was secured through the efforts of Mr. W. L. Carrick and Mr. D. C. Duggan. He dived into the pool wearing a full set of clothes over his bathing suit and floated on his back with his hands and feet out of the water. He then, without swimming a stroke, removed his shoes, coat, shirt, and trousers. His last and most difficult stunt was that of floating on his stomach with his hands and feet out of the water. If you think this is easy, just try it sometime.

PROGRAM

1. Backstroke Exhibition—Aileen Riggin—Helen Meany
2. 40-Yard Free-style Swim—Adelaid Lambert, to establish a record at this distance.
3. Demonstration of crawl stroke:
   Aileen Riggin using arms
   Adelaide Lambert using legs
   Swimming together—Miss Riggin using arms, and Miss Lambert using legs. (Showing comparison of value.)
4. Double and Triple Oar Swimming, Free-style and Backstroke—Aileen Riggin, Adelaid Lambert, and Helen Meany
5. 60-Yard breaststroke—Adelaide Lambert, to establish a record
6. Anne Kinnaly—Exhibition
   One length—Free-style
   One length—Backstroke
   Diving
   Double oar—Free-style and backstroke with Aileen Riggin
7. Agnes Geraghty—300-yard breaststroke against time to break established record of 5 minutes 8 4/5 seconds.
8. Underwater Swimming—Adelaide Lambert
9. Fancy Diving—Aileen Riggin and Helen Meany

Nut Leagues

The second round of the nut leagues started Friday night, January 11. In the first round of the senior league, the Chestnuts, captained by Bogie, came out on top, winning ten out of eleven games. The other members of Bogie's team were: "Hank" Crawford, "Mizzy" Sarajian, Murphy and Barlow.

The employed boys' league did not turn out well because so many members dropped out. The second round has just started with but two teams left.

The Walnuts, composed of Carroll, White, Cooney, Jack Ashworth, Babe Deeks, Doc McSheehy, and Francis Blouin, were victorious in the first round of the high school league.

Springfield Gymnasium Team to Come Here

On Saturday, March 1, the Freshman Gymnasium Team of Springfield College, will give an exhibition in the Whitin Memorial Gymnasium. According to Professor Leslie Judd who coaches the gymnasium teams at Springfield, the Freshmen group is almost as good as the Varsity squad. These Springfield teams travel all over the East, and if it were not for the fact that we have a Springfield College alumnus among us in the person of Mr. MaLette, in all probability it would not be possible to get this team to come to Whitinsville.

The exhibition will begin at 7.15 and will last until about 9 o'clock, when a basketball game will be played between the Pawtucket Boys' Club and our local team.

"A Study of Old Auckland"

The Foreman: "Send in young Clancy. I saw him smoking on a load of powder a while ago, and I'm going to fire him." Rafferty: "Here's a part of his hat!"—*American Legion Weekly.*

Shop Echoes

It is whispered in certain circles that Grace McKennedy of the Freight Department received an anonymous telephone call at five o'clock on Wednesday evening, January 2, and spent so much of her time trying to find out who it was that she missed her car. Mr. Wilmot very kindly invited her to ride with him, and they took Blanche Gregory along to complete the party. Down at the Linwood Bridge, it is said, the two girls waited about fifteen minutes and all they got was the air. Grace has provided herself with a tomahawk and a scalping knife and is looking for the owner of the fascinating voice that led her so merry a chase.

On Wednesday morning, January 9, "Bill" McGoey of the Freight Office, came to work with only one rubber on. At noon, he wore the other one to work, and at night wore them both home. He's almost as bad as the young fellow who put his umbrella to bed, and stood up in the corner all night.

One Saturday recently, Robert Deane, of the tool job, started for Uxbridge. He purchased his ticket and entered the train, but when the conductor came by, the ticket was missing, so "Bob" was obliged to pay another fare. We wonder who got the ticket?

William Fullerton of the tool job and Mrs. Fullerton, received a set of etchings from New Zealand where their cousin, Louise Helps, is at present studying art. We are reproducing on this page one of the sketches entitled "A Study of Old Auckland," which will undoubtedly be of interest to many of our readers who are making a hobby of drawing.

Henry Gentis, a member of the roll job, wishes all those who are interested in arranging a bowling match with a first-class team to write him at his address, Linwood, Mass. He is a member of the Linwood A. C. bowling team and sends out this general challenge to all comers.

On Monday, December 24, 1923, Martin Carpenter, "Sally" Jones, "Bob" Ferguson, Harry Drinkwater, Lester Dermody, and John Lasell, went off on a little hunting expedition.

While John Lasell and Lester Dermody were holding a consultation in a swamp, they suddenly heard someone approaching through the thicket. Pretty soon a voice shouted: "Hey! Wotcher doin'? Git out o' thar!"

"Who's that?" asked John, alarmed.

"I dunno," replied Dermody, "sounds like a cop."

Hastily John hid himself behind a tree, for he had neglected to bring along his hunting license.

Then, after a moment of breathless silence, Dermody spoke. "Is that you, Ferguson?" he asked.

"Yes," chuckled "Bob" from the bushes, whereupon John lunged toward him and threatened him with all sorts of horrible deaths for frightening him so. Bob fell into a paroxysm of laughter, and thus the incident ended.

Harry Drinkwater recently got the radio fever, and Peter Hanson caught it from Harry. They read all the "dope" offered in the current newspapers and from it hatched up a combination that in their own minds was a world beater.

Then they went to Worcester and bought their parts with the idea of building their own radios, and putting it over on some of the boys with ready-made sets. Between the hardware stores and Woolworth's, they got most of what they needed, and a good lot they didn't.

Pete began putting his together, and one of his friends has told him it is absolutely N. G., while some of Harry's pals guarantee his to be the best. Pete doesn't know at the present time whether he has a radio or a radiola, and Harry says he'll get Japan before George Tebeau does, anyway.

To be continued next month!

On Sunday, January 6, while walking across the ice on the Mumford River, Edward Baldwin of the loom repair job, broke through the ice and fell in. Some Dutch fellow whose name we were unable to secure ran and got a rope and after tying a noose at one end, threw it out to Baldwin, who was splashing around in the icy water. As most anyone would be under similar circumstances, Baldwin became somewhat confused and put the noose around his neck. When his rescuer pulled on the rope, of course the noose tightened, and when Baldwin was finally hauled out, he was almost strangled.

This incident reminds the writer of the story of the man who had threatened to commit suicide. A short time after the threat, his wife found him hanging in the attic with a rope around his waist. "What are you trying to do?" she queried. "I am committing suicide," he replied without emotion. "Well," she said, "if you are going to commit suicide, why don't you put the rope around your neck?" "I had it up there," he replied meekly, "but I couldn't breathe!"

On a recent rabbit hunting expedition, M. F. Carpenter of the Employment Department, took only five shots at a rabbit which "Sally" Jones scared out for him. Martin says that he is very fond of the little bunnies, and wouldn't hurt them for the world.

Eleanor H., one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Barr, Jr. Mr. Barr works on the spindle job

Freight Office Costume Party

A very unique costume party was held at the home of Miss Grace McKennedy in Linwood, Wednesday evening, January 9. The most unusual feature of the affair was the fact that nobody attended. Blanche Gregory, who won first prize for her Turkish costume, spent the evening at her brother's home; Fred Lesco, the winner of the first prize for men, appeared as Rudolph Valentino, but was unable to recall where he spent the evening; "Pep" O'Brien, who arrayed himself as Little Boy Blue, went to see "The Covered Wagon" in Worcester. (He claims that the driver gave him a complimentary ticket.) "Bill" McGoey got real angry when he was accused of being an Indian at the costume party. Alice Magill employed her diminutive stature to advantage in her role as Little Red Riding Hood. Katherine Kearnan, who most vehemently denied knowing anything about the party, was dressed as a gypsy girl.

A very real, romantic touch was given the gathering by the appearance of "Bill" Donlon as an aviator, and Miss Alice Geer of Uxbridge as a Red Cross Nurse. Miss Grace McKennedy, costumed as an Irish girl, says that there was no such party at her house and that she went to bed early that night. Evidently she retired just before the guests arrived.

The first prize for the best lady's costume was a vanity compact, won by Miss Gregory. Mr. Fred Lesco carried off the honors for the men, winning a beautiful pair of silk socks, and a handsome knitted necktie.

"Monty" received an invitation at the last moment, but declined to attend because he felt that he was imposing unless he had a turkey or something to contribute.

"Benny" Leonard also received an invitation, but he didn't go because he knew right along there wasn't going to be any party.

Foreman: "Yes, I'll give ye a job sweepin' an' keepin' the place clean."

"But I'm a college graduate."

"Well, then, maybe ye better start on somethin' simpler."—*Life.*

Forty-Year Men

Continued from page 5, column 3

J. A. Johnston, of the spindle job, came in June, 1881, when he was only 13 years of age. He worked for Remington on spinning, for Benjamin Graves on pickers, for Robinson on card work, and then went back to Graves on pickers. He next worked for Thomas Lowe on loom parts after which he again returned to Graves, where he built the last two old-fashioned pickers put out by the Shop. From there he went to the tool job, where he served under Whipple and Tibbetts. He then came to the spindle job, where he has served under Woodmancy, Sweet, and Ferguson.

Charles H. Wood, of the Foundry, came to work in July, 1881, when he was only 12 years old, as a helper for his father who was employed in the Foundry. He has been in the Foundry ever since, serving under Gray, Cole, Lincoln and Moffett.

Dennis Dunn, of the card job, came here in August, 1881, when he was 20 years old. He started on the card job under John Schofield, and except for about a year which he spent on loom work, has been on the same job for practically 40 years.

George A. Riley began work in the Shop in June, 1883, when he was only 15 years old. He went to work for Louis Smith on the roll job, and from there moved over to the chuck job, then under Louis Metcalf. He served his time in the Foundry under William Cole, remaining there for about twenty-five years. The different foremen in the Foundry whom he remembers working for include Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Drohan, and the present foreman, C. T. Moffett. He is now employed in the Packing Department under Mr. Wilmot.

William Cahill, of the Carpenter Shop, entered in October, 1881, when he was 15 years old. He first worked for Louis Smith on rolls, then for Oscar Taft on bolsters, Charles Pollock on spinning, and went to the Foundry in March, 1888, where he served thirty years as a floor moulder. From there he went to the cast-iron room and from there to the Carpenter Shop. He is now working for Charles Snow on trucks.

Percy Houghton, foreman of the wood pattern job, was 20 years old when he entered the Shop in April, 1882. He went to work on old railway-troughs for J. T. Carter, and has since worked on almost every job in the Carpenter Shop. He helped build the extension on the S. R. Mason house and then returned to the Carpenter Shop. He worked for five years on loom work for Peck and then came to the wood pattern job, where he was appointed foreman in 1910.

Albert Dunn, of the cast-iron room, first worked for the Shop in 1877. He holds the unique record of 47 years at the same job, having started in the cast-iron room, where he is still to be found. He was unable, on account of sickness, to be present when the picture was taken.

Hugh Ferguson, of No. 2 office, started to work in June, 1882, when he was 14 years old. He worked for four years on looms for Malcolm Burbank. He served his apprenticeship on spinning, planers, and in the tool room. He became a tool-maker on the spinning job under Charles Pollock. He was then given charge of the needle job. Next he was sent to Providence Machine Shop when we bought that concern, and after one year he returned to the Shop and was placed in the Superintendent's Department in charge of jigs and fixtures.

Peter Savage, of the core room, came to work August, 1882, when he was about 25 years of age. He began in the Foundry under Grey and remained there until two years ago when he was transferred to the core room.

J. F. Carroll, of the roll job, came here when he was 13 years old, January 1, 1883; he began work on the roller job for B. L. M. Smith, where he stayed for four years. He then worked for Remington for one year on spinning. He returned to Smith's job where he stayed for 10 years. For six months he worked for Malcolm Burbank on the loom job, after which time he went back to B. L. M. Smith. George L. Gill succeeded Mr. Smith on the roll job, and shortly after, in 1907, Mr. Carroll was appointed assistant foreman.

A. J. Brown, foreman of the pattern loft, first came to work here in February, 1883. His first experience was trying to mix core sand in the winter time with the water constantly freezing. Mr. Brown started to work in the pattern loft under William H. Cole in the summer of 1896, and was made foreman of that department in October, 1896.

John Feen, in charge of the tool crib on the bolt job, first came to work in June, 1883, when he was 17 years old. After serving in the cast-iron room for three years, he was transferred to Walter Ellis's job, where he stayed for two years. From there he went to the bolt job, where he has been for 35 years. During this period Foreman John Snelling was succeeded by Elmer Hilt. Mr. Feen worked for 32 years on the presses, and for the past three years has been a tool grinder and has had charge of the tool crib.

Oscar L. Owen entered the Shop as a draftsman in January, 1884. In July, 1888, he was put in charge of the drafting room, and in January, 1909, was placed in charge of patents and cataloging.

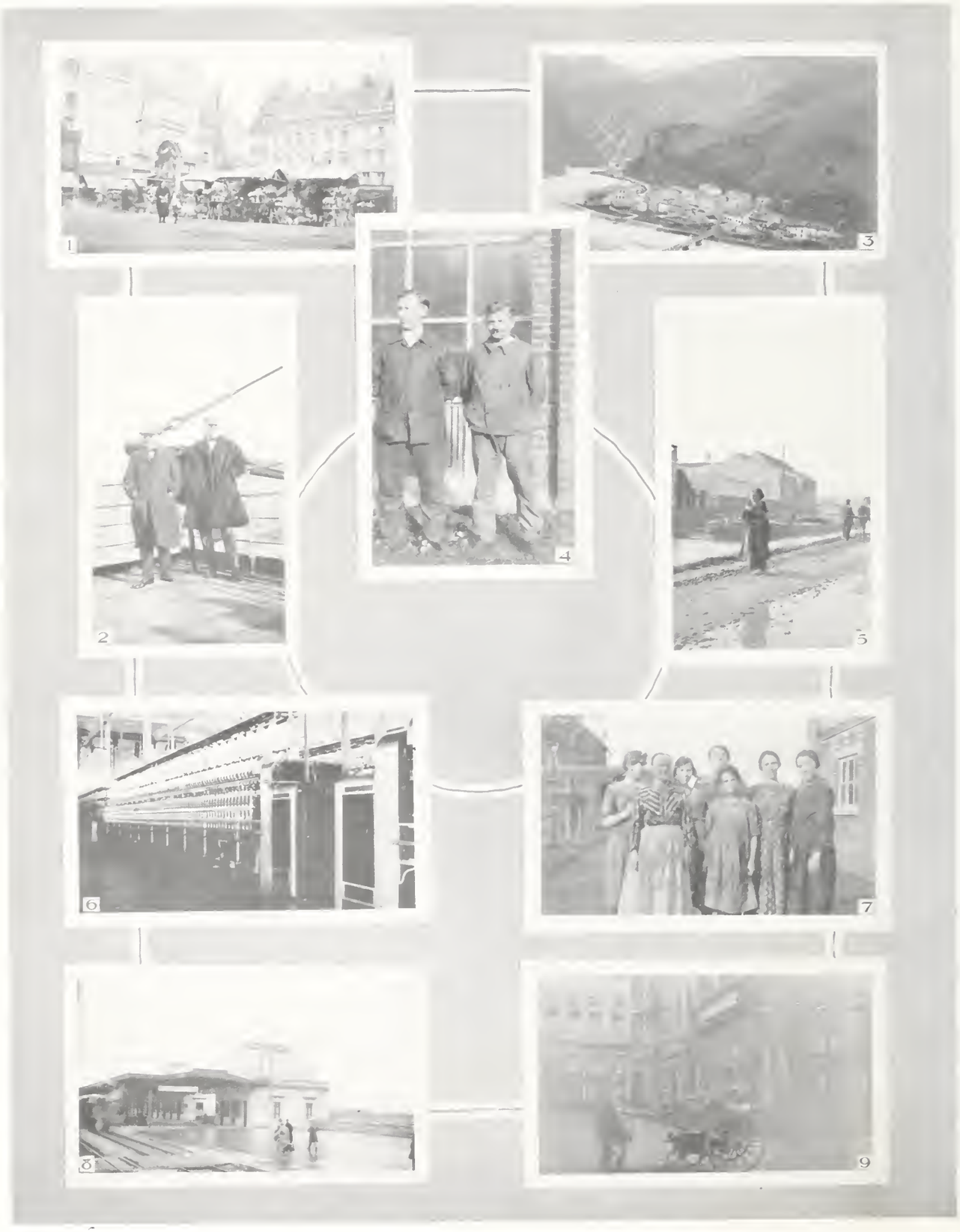
Whatever convenience may be thought to be in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over: but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a man under everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks the truth, nor trusted when perhaps he means honestly.

—Tillotson.

The WHITIN Spinple

Office Force of the Freight Department

FEBRUARY
1924
Vol. 5 No. 6



1. Market scene in France. 2. Frank Adams and William Ferguson en route to U. S. A. 3. A village in Northern Italy near the Swiss border. 4. Two of William Ferguson's right hand men at the Fremaux Mill, Lille, France. 5. View of canal transportation near Lille. The woman is actually towing the large barge. 6. A spinning frame in the Fremaux Mill. 7. Women and girls employed in the Fremaux Mill. The oldest one in the group is 76 years old and has been an employee of that mill since she was in her 'teens, which proves that they have long service records in France as well as here. 8 Railroad station at Lodz, Poland. 9. Street scene in France, showing a conveyance typical of that country.

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 5 WHITINSVILLE, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1924 NUMBER 6

Whitin Machine Erectors Home from Europe

Nearly a year ago William Ferguson, a member of the Erecting Department, sailed for the European continent to set up machinery in several mills. He was joined in September by Frank Adams, another member of the same department. Mr. Adams sailed on September 7, 1923, and went directly to Lille, France, to work on six spinning frames which were being erected in the Fremaux Mills. He relieved William Ferguson, who had been at this mill most of the summer, and who went into Spain and Italy to supervise the erection of several other units of machinery.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Ferguson returned to this country in the latter part of December and brought with them some interesting photographs, which we are publishing in this issue of the SPINDLE.

Their account of the trip is one that would hold anyone's attention, especially the stories in regard to the difficulty which they met in handling foreign exchange. Mr. Adams tells us of having to carry his money in a large bundle in order to meet his ordinary expenses.

After leaving the Fremaux Mill, Mr. Adams stopped off in Paris and had the pleasure of observing Armistice Day in that famous city. He then went to Milano, Italy, on business, and from there to Vienna, Austria. He tells us of a very long and tedious trip through Czecho-Slovakia, arriving finally at Warsaw, Poland. This trip from Paris, with a few stop-overs, took him about a week. At Lodz, Poland, he spent considerable time putting up twisters in the Ludwig-Geyer Mills, and also some spinning in the Steigert Mills.

He showed us a hotel bill for a week at Lodz which amounted to 34,478,000 marks. From this you can get an idea of the difficulty one has in keeping track of his incidental expenses. One of the pieces of paper money which we reproduce here was good for carfare, which on the face of it calls for 50,000 Polish marks. A Polish mark is of more value than a German mark. Their rate of exchange when he first arrived in Poland amounted to 2,000,000 marks to the dollar, and when he left they were worth 3,500,000 to the dollar. At this rate we wonder, as undoubtedly the readers are wondering, what they would be worth today.

Above: Polish Money. Left: German Money. Right: Austrian Money.

After completing his work in Poland, Mr. Adams was advised to return to Paris en route to America via Venice, because of the difficulties in the Ruhr section. While, perhaps, he would not have been in any personal danger, it was feared that because of the political situation he might have been held up for weeks fussing with technical details in relation to his passports.

In Paris he was joined by William Ferguson, and he tells us that as a visitor in France, although he had not been there as long as Mr. Ferguson, he has at least one advantage over him. This advantage was evident in a restaurant where they were served with an order of snails. Frank admits that he enjoyed the dish very much, but noticed that Bill's imagination was such that he did no more than try them out. Frank also admits that he is very partial to frog's legs.

Frank tells us that the people of the European continent not only have a different diet than the people of our country, but that their laws and regulations are different. For instance, he states that in Paris if a pedestrian gets hit by an automobile, the victim is at once arrested for obstructing the traffic. In some cases this is not such a bad rule, and we wonder if it would not help to cut down the large number of automobile accidents which we have in this country. At the same time, to our minds, it is a question just wherein lies the justice of the law.

We wish it were possible to publish all the photographs which they brought back with them.

If only a father could instruct his son in how to avoid feminine bait as efficiently as a mother instructs her daughter how to cast that bait what a different world it would be.

The Freight House Office

The first shipping office of the Freight House was in a corner next to the connection on Mr. Fletcher's job. A small but more modern office was later built where Tom Devlin's office is now located. The ever-increasing business of this department soon necessitated the enlarging of this smaller office, and the subsequent establishment of the two present offices.

Prior to the arrival of the present manager, Mr. George Wilmot, in January, 1892, machinery was transported to the station by teams under the direction of Mr. Moses F. Cram and a group of six or seven helpers. These teams brought back on the return trip, coal, pig-iron and other supplies. The packing in those days was done by six men under the supervision of S. H. Brown.

When Mr. Wilmot took charge in 1892, no records whatever had been kept of freight either forwarded or received, except the bills of lading and paid freight bills furnished by the railroads. Mr. Wilmot, who originated and put into effect the present system for handling shipments, had as his only assistant at that time Mr. Peter Regan.

The year before Mr. Wilmot came, railroad tracks were laid between the railroad station and the shop, and freight cars were hauled between these two points by means of eight heavy horses. A picture illustrating this method of transportation appeared on the last page of the December (1923) SPINDLE.

The following spring, however, the first electric locomotive used in this country was built and put into service hauling our freight. The first electric passenger cars were run on the morning of January 1, 1900. On this day approximately 600 passengers were carried, and today there is a daily average of close to 3,000 passengers. Visitors coming into Whitinsville over the Linwood Street Line are agreeably shocked when the conductor returns a nickel for the usual dime.

Not only does Mr. Wilmot have charge of the handling of freight, the Linwood Street Railway, and the large and small packing jobs, but the cutting-off job under Mr. Aldrich also comes under his supervision. And then, too, for three or four years following the death of Yard Foreman Mr. Cook, the outside yard also was included in Mr. Wilmot's department.

MAIN FREIGHT OFFICE
Robert Gibson, Joseph Cahill, Alfred Lesco, Albert Montgomery, Edgar Bazner, William Kearnan, Geo. Wilmot, Arthur Jackman, Frank Fredette, Blanche Gregory, Katherine Kearnan.

Mr. Wilmot at present has 14 assistants in the freight office. W. J. Kearnan, assistant traffic manager, has been in the employ of the shop for 27 years, and for the past 22 years has assisted Mr. Wilmot in the freight office. Joseph T. Cahill has worked for the shop for 37 years and has been employed in the Freight House office for 22 years, as a receiving clerk. Albert Montgomery, a clerical assistant, came in January, 1905. Robert Gibson, another assistant, started in December, 1906. Arthur Jackman, another receiving clerk, has been in this department since June, 1907. F. H. Fredette, clerical assistant, has worked here for 14 years, having started in August, 1909. Edgar P. Bazner started in May, 1917, and is employed as a clerical assistant, as is also Alfred A. Lesco, who came in December, 1920. In this office, there are also two stenographers, Miss Katherine M. Kearnan who came in June, 1920, and Miss Blanche Gregory, whose service date is June, 1923.

The smaller office, known as the packing office of the Repair Department, is supervised by Thomas F. Devlin, who has worked for Mr. Wilmot for 23 years. Mr. Devlin has three assistants, W. J. McGoey, clerk, who came in June, 1916; Miss Grace McKennedy, whose service date is April, 1920; and Miss Helen L. Carpenter, who started in September, 1923.

First Electric Locomotive used in America

The following records from Mr. Wilmot's books comparing shipments for the year 1894 with the year 1923, illustrate admirably the growth of the whole shop, as well as the development of the Shipping Department. In 1894, the shop employed between six hundred and seven hundred men.

PACKING OFFICE OF THE REPAIR DEPARTMENT
Helen Carpenter, William McGoey, Thomas Devlin, Grace McKennedy (Somewhere behind Mr. Devlin.)

Today there is a total of almost ,800 employees in the shop alone.

1894

95	36-Inch Cards
107	40-Inch Cards
89	Heads of Drawing
34	Railroad Heads
2884	Looms
18	Quillers
4	Reels
21	Spoolers
6	Twisters
444	Frames

1923

1084	40-Inch Cards
69	45-Inch Cards
6	48-Inch Cards
41	51-Inch Cards
213	Heads of Drawing
185	6 Delivery Combers
34	8 Delivery Combers
36	Ribbon Machines
33	Sliver Machines
9	Pickers
10	Openers
1	Willow
4	Feeds
5	Condensers
3	Card Feeds
54	Quillers
98	Reels
154	Spoolers
723	Roving Frames
514	Twisters
1824	Spinning Frames
703,348	Spindles

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Peter Savage, one of the members of the forty-year group of service men. Mr. Savage died on Wednesday, February 13, from a short but severe attack of pneumonia. His photograph was in last month's Spindle of the forty-year group, and a short account of his service record appeared therein.

Mr. Savage was a member of the core room and until recent years, a moulder in the foundry. He started to work in the Whitin Machine Works in 1882.

The funeral was held on Saturday morning, February 16. We extend our sympathy to his family.

Another old employee of the Whitin Machine Works, George Ferguson, died on Friday, February 15, at the home of his son, Robert Ferguson, on Overlook Street. Mr. Ferguson had not been actively engaged in the shop for more than five years, and was in the past a member of the Spinning job. The sympathy of the many friends of his family employed in the Whitin Machine Works is extended through the SPINDLE at this time.

Whitin Home Garden Club to Meet

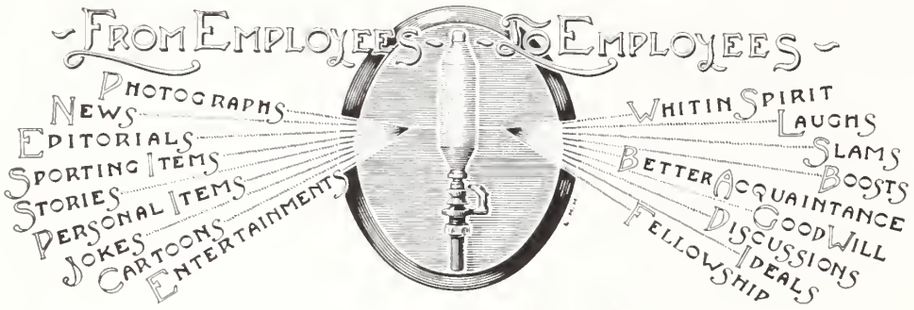
The Whitin Home Garden Club will have its annual meeting on Wednesday evening, March 5, in the Apprentice Schoolroom of the Employment Department. The Executive Committee of the Club announces that the annual election of officers will be held that evening, together with the annual reports and the new business for the coming season. It is hoped by the present officers of the club that this will be the largest and best season.

The Farm Bureau of Worcester will extend its usual policy of coöperation to every gardener connected with the club in order to make each garden produce the best possible.

We know of no better investment from a standpoint of financial return than that offered by the Home Garden Club. It is possible to make through these facilities, more than 100% profit on the cost of seeds and time. Coupled with the financial gain there is the benefit from the physical side which every man gets by spending an hour or two several nights a week in this healthy outdoor work.

For the benefit of those who have not had a garden before, or to those who have recently come to Whitinsville, it might be well to explain the aid which the Whitin Machine Works gives toward making this club a success. The Whitin Machine Works gives, free of charge, a plot of ground to every man who joins the club, ploughs it for them and furnishes the material for spraying.

All membership in the club expires March 1, 1924, and for the small fee of $1, membership may be obtained or renewed. The Executive Committee hopes that every man will give this proposition, which is all to his advantage, serious thought, and hopes that they will make the most of this excellent offer made through the club by the Whitin Machine Works. Please be present at the meeting, if possible, to show your interest in the success of the season.



Published Monthly by Employees of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Free to Employees. Additional Copies Ten Cents

EDITORIAL STAFF

Martin F. Carpenter
Elmer C. Leonard
Henry S. Crawford
C. T. Burlin

Photographer, Robert Metcalf

Cartoonist
John Minshul

Illustrator, L. H. Horner

Tax Reduction Versus Adjusted Compensation

Because of the great public interest which has been taken in the Congressional dispute between Mr. Mellon's tax reduction plan and the bill for adjusted compensation for our veterans of the World War, and because it is a question of vital concern to every American citizen, we have undertaken in the following paragraphs to lay before the readers of the SPINDLE what we believe to be a fair discussion of the main arguments on both sides of this interesting controversy.

Too often we are inclined to read in the current newspapers and magazines only those discussions and articles with which we heartily agree. The result is that we are blissfully ignorant of the contentions of those who oppose our views, and hence it is impossible for most of us to fully comprehend and take a rational stand on any particular public question of the day. Read the following discussions, and then form your own opinion.

The American Legion's Attitude

President Coolidge in his December message to Congress, said in substance that while he believed that everything possible should be done to properly care for our disabled ex-service men, he did not favor a soldiers' bonus. The American Legion seems to understand his position fully, and says that no president under similar circumstances would ratify a bonus bill based on the figures that Mr. Mellon has presented to Congress.

President Harding had said that the ex-service men's account would be settled when the country could afford it, and when the bill for adjusted compensation was presented to him, he vetoed it because Secretary Mellon had predicted a deficit of $650,000,000 for the current year. According to the Legion's figures, there was an actual surplus of $313,000,000 for the year 1923, and it is charged by the Legion that this discrepancy of almost one billion dollars was knowingly made by Mr. Mellon with the malicious intent of defeating the adjusted compensation bill by lying about the condition of the country's finances.

Having won his point for the time being, he now seeks to take another wallop at the bonus bill by presenting a plan for the general reduction of taxes. To the popular mind, of course, it does not seem possible to reduce taxes, and at the same time to pay the soldiers a bonus. The Legion maintains, however, that taxes can be decreased to an even greater extent than Mr. Mellon plans, and still pay the bonus, and they have brought forth figures to prove their contention.

While it is still generally believed that America went into the war with everything to lose and nothing to gain, foreign critics have sneeringly pointed out again and again that America has cornered and controls at present most of the world's gold. Veterans have returned from overseas and have noted with amazement the hundreds and hundreds of the *nouveau riche*, comprised entirely of men who stayed at home and engineered the throbbing industries of the war period. And now, when the veterans ask for just a wee slice of the pie. Congress tells them that they have promised the people to reduce taxes, and that payment of a bonus at this time would completely annihilate any kind of a plan for tax reduction. Furthermore, they poke fun at the veterans' demands, and ask them "how they can eat their cake, and still have it."

With the millions that were wasted by the government during the war through incompetent officials and inefficient methods, and with the numerous government funds that were diverted into private hands by unscrupulous individuals and corporations, it does not seem right, in spite of the popular demand for tax reduction, to deny to our veterans this time-honored reward for the hardships and gruesome experiences that they underwent for the sake of the land they love.

The Other Side

Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is hailed by many prominent economists as a man of unusual ability and common sense, and a Godsend to America in the present economic battle between tax reduction and adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War. In the last analysis, it is the people who pay government expenditures, and if the bonus bill is passed, it will be paid out of funds collected from the people or else from the interest on foreign debts due the people.

Regardless of all other arguments, the first point to be made is the fact that a general plan for tax reduction will benefit the whole country at large, while the bonus bill will benefit only a portion of the entire population at the expense of everybody. There is a distinct minority among the veterans themselves who hold the view that while they could very nicely use the four hundred or five hundred dollars that would be coming to them, they are not in favor of the bonus because the veterans, themselves, who are taxpayers, would be

contributing toward the general fund from which the bonus would be paid, and they would thus be simply taking money from one pocket to put into another. They say it is like taking a bucket of water from a lake, carrying it along the shore for two or three miles, and then dumping it back in.

Congress has appropriated generous sums of money to aid our disabled soldiers, and President Coolidge said in his December message that the government is more than anxious to do everything possible for them. The abuse of these funds, as revealed by the exposure of the veteran scandal should not in any way cast discredit upon the good intentions and generosity of our Congress. It reveals only a characteristic weakness in our system of government expenditures and one which should be remedied as soon as possible.

According to the *World's Almanac* for 1924, the net public debt of the United States Government for the year 1923 was $22,155,886,403. This sum includes, of course, over 10½ billion dollars borrowed from the American people and loaned to foreign countries. The interest alone on our national debt totals almost 900 million dollars. The interest due us on our foreign debt is approximately 500 million dollars. The latter subtracted from the former leaves 400 million dollars interest still to be paid on our public debt. The surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements for the year totaled around 700 million dollars. If the balance of the interest due on the public debt is paid out of this surplus, we have a balance surplus of 300 million dollars for the current year, which is approximately just what the Legion estimated. If, however, the national budget included plans for a stipulated reduction on the principal of our public debt of even one billion dollars, there is a total deficit of 700 million dollars for the present year, which is only 50 million dollars above Mr. Mellon's predicted deficit of $650,000,000. The Legion insists that it is still possible to reduce taxes, decrease the public debt, and pay a bonus all at the same time, but no one of them has yet demonstrated how it can be done.

Interesting Facts About Cotton

The depredations of the boll weevil in the cotton belt of the United States has raised a general alarm throughout the textile world. The unfortunate part of the whole matter seems to be the apparent present inability of the rest of the world to make up for this American loss in production.

As one solution of our domestic problem, it has been suggested that the cotton belt be extended. Virginia on the north of the present cotton belt line claims to be beyond the boll weevil habitation, and is turning to cotton production rather rapidly. While this state up to the present time has been growing a little fringe of cotton along its southern border, George W. Keiner, State Commissioner of Agriculture, predicts that next year the fields of Virginia will be white with cotton. The staple has been grown successfully as far north as Richmond, one farmer in that section producing fifty bales on fifty acres last year.

The cost of cotton production in the United States today, however, is so prohibitive that the rest of the world cannot afford to pay for it. There are hundreds of places in India and in Brazil where the cost of the whole process of cotton production does not begin to approach the expense for fertilizer and calcium alone which has to be allowed annually in the United States. On a recent tour through the United States which Arno S. Pearse recently undertook, he says he heard many a cotton farmer, merchant and manufacturer acknowledge that America as "an economic cotton producer" is played out, and the sooner this fact is realized, the better it will be.

Because of this feeling, which seems to be prevalent throughout the textile world, cotton users are beginning to turn their attention to the development of cotton fields in new lands. European nations are looking to their colonies and dependencies to fill the wants created by America's failure to "produce the goods."

England's attempts to develop the cotton growing industry in Egypt have, for the most part, been rather unsuccessful. In the Sudan, however, the prospects are much brighter. It is maintained that if some arrangement could be made with Abyssinia to exploit fully the irrigation of the Blue Nile, some five million acres of the finest cotton growing land in the world would be capable of immediate development. Uganda is making notable progress in this industry, and the possibilities in Nigeria also appear great. Nyasaland, another small country under British dominion is beginning to present very promising prospects. The development of cotton raising in South Africa presents difficulties too numerous to warrant definite action at the present time. In India, cotton production is increasing steadily each year, but progress is very slow and not much help is looked for in this region for the immediate crisis. The British West Indies is now producing annually about 4,500 bales of the famous Sea Island cotton, but this staple can be used only for a luxury trade in the finest variety of cotton goods.

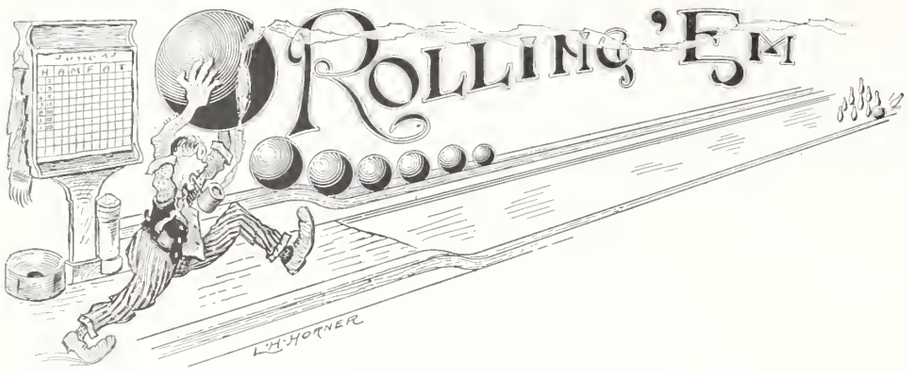
In the Belgian Congo the annual output has increased from 6 bales in 1916, to 4,000 bales in 1922. Because of the peculiar climatic condition in this region, it is possible to grow cotton here throughout the year. In the north, efforts are being made to increase the annual output of raw cotton.

In the Dutch East Indies, Sea Island strains of cotton flourished for a year or two, but no permanent results followed, although the Dutch have been experimenting in this region for almost a century. They are now devoting their attention for the most part to the growing of cotton seed, and produce annually at Palembang in Sumatra from 4,000 to 6,000 tons of seed.

The principal colonies which supply France's raw cotton are: Algeria, Madagascar, French West Africa, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and Tahiti. The Association Cotonniere Coloniale, a French Colonial cotton organization, has been at work since 1904, and it is claimed that 20,000 bales are annually grown under its auspices.

In regard to Italy's efforts along

Continued on page 15, column 2.



Foley's Team Leads Office League by One Point

Since the last SPINDLE there have been fifteen matches rolled in the Office League, and as a result team No. 3 under Captain Foley is only one point ahead of team No. 4 under Captain Noble. The interesting part of the position of these two teams is the fact that on Tuesday night, February 12, No. 4 team met No. 3 team and defeated them 6 points to 1, beating them 102 pins on the total. Team No. 4 rolled an average of 92.4. Alden, who usually rolls in fourth place for the team, was high man for the evening with a total of 479 pins for the five strings. Starting with an 84 string, he rolled 95, 109, 92 and 99. Noyes rolled 110 in his last string.

With only four more matches to go for each team it is almost impossible for any other team to lead the League outside of these two teams, and it will be interesting to watch the coming results. Team No. 6 under Captain Lincoln and team No. 1 under Captain Johnston have been fighting it out for the cellar championship for several weeks, and on Tuesday, February 12, team No. 6 defeated team No. 1 by 6 to 1, giving them a three point lead.

Captain Johnston of team No. 1 continues his consistent rolling and on Tuesday, February 12, hit an even total of 500.

The high five strings or high individual strings have not been changed during the last month. Those who have rolled 110 or better during the past five weeks are: Adams on January 15 with 116, Cain on the same evening with 116 and 113, Noble on January 22 with 112, Lamb on January 29 with 113, Brennan on the same evening with 112, Johnston on January 29 with 111, Park on February 5 with 110, Hamilton on February 5 with 110, and Noyes on February 12 with 110.

OFFICE LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	%	Pinfall
Team No. 3	71	41	.634	28,302
Team No. 4	70	42	.625	28,250
Team No. 2	57	55	.509	28,122
Team No. 5	49	63	.437	28,118
Team No. 6	46	66	.411	27,923
Team No. 1	43	69	.384	27,462

Individual Averages

Johnston, H.	96.3	Lamb	87.8
Cain	93.2	Ferry	87.7
McGoey	91.4	Wild	86.9
Foley	91.3	Park	86.6
Connors	90.1	Carpenter	86.0
Lincoln	89.5	Dalton	85.3
Adams	88.9	Duggan	85.1
Driscoll	88.9	Parcher	85.1
Noyes	88.8	Crawford, W.	85.0
Noble	88.5	Alden	84.0
Crawford, H.	88.0	Brennan	82.7
Hamilton	88.0	Leonard	81.9
Scott	87.9	Whipple	79.5

High Individual Strings

Foley	129	Ferry	116
Johnston, H.	127	Crawford, H.	114
McGoey	126	Lamb	113
Connors	120	Brennan	112
Driscoll	120	Scott	112
Noyes	119	Noble	111
Adams	116	Hamilton	110
Cain	116	Park	110

High Five Strings

McGoey	517	Cain	491
Johnston H.	509	Connors	490
Foley	505	Ferry	488
Crawford H	503	Dalton	486
Driscoll	493	Adams	484

Shop League Outcome Doubtful

In the Shop League it looks as though we were going go have another close finish. The first four teams are in position to win the League leadership, the Spinning and Spindles being six and five points, respectively, ahead of the Cards and Bolsters. Keen rivalry exists between all four of these teams, but the Spinning and Spindles are planning to start the next four weeks with every effort to win out. The Card job, when we went to press last month, were three points ahead of the Spinning, but since that time have lost four out of five matches. On January 16 they lost three points to the Pickers. On the twenty-third they lost four to the Spinning, but won three from the Foundry on the twenty-eighth and then lost three to the Spindles on February 4 and three to the Bolsters on February 13.

The Spinning job, on the other hand, has won every game and tied one, winning three from the Patterns, four from the Cards, three from the Spindles, three from the Foundry, and breaking even with the Pickers.

The Spindle job has won four out of its last five matches, taking four points from the Down Homers, four from the Foundry, losing three to the Spinning, and taking three from the Cards and Patterns.

In the individual averages, eighteen men have an average of 90 or better, which gives one an idea of the exceptionally good class of bowling the Shop League is putting on this season. Willard continues to lead the League with 96.7 for an average, but Montgomery of the Pattern team has been coming up rapidly and is now in a tie for second place with Marien, with an average of 96.2. Marien, on the other hand, held his average.

In glancing through the score sheets for the past month we find that several bowlers have rolled 300 or better. Davidson of the Spindles rolled 309 on January 14, rolling strings of 109, 108 and 92; McGowan of the Picker job on January 16 had strings 87, 106 and 113, for a total of 306; and Malgren of the same team on the same evening rolled 105, 226 and 95, for a total of 326. On the twenty-eighth Willard of the Spinning hit 305, with strings of 86, 99 and 120; Montgomery of the Patterns on January 30 had a total of 302, with individual strings of 109, 99 and 94; and Gentis on February 4 with strings of 118, 100 and 101, had a total of 319. Montgomery hit 317 on February 13, with strings of 92 110 and 115; Donovan of the Spindles rolled 307 on the same evening, with strings of 91, 119 and 97; and McGuinness of the Bolsters rolled 308 with strings of 97, 102 and 109.

SHOP LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	%	Pinfall
Spinning	44	20	.687	21,809
Spindles	43	21	.656	21,817
Cards	38	26	.593	21,869
Bolsters	38	26	.593	21,363
Patterns	27	33	.450	20,209
Foundry	26	34	.433	19,960
Pickers	25	39	.406	21,310
Down Homers	11	53	.172	20,765

Individual Averages

Willard	96.7	Melia	89.8
Marien	96.2	Paquette	89.7
Montgomery	96.2	Hutt	89.3
Gentis	95.4	O'Brien	89.3
Davidson	95.2	Donovan, L.	89.0
Hanna	94.2	Dorsey	88.9
Broadhurst	93.9	McGuinness	88.9
Malgren	93.2	Hall, J.	88.9
Nash	92.9	Peltier	88.8
Roche	92.5	Saragian	88.7
Minshull	92.4	Ballard	88.4
Bisson	92.1	McQuilken	88.3
Connors	92.1	Brown	88.0
Champagne	92.0	Crompton	87.6
Hall, W.	91.0	Donovan, F.	87.4
Wood	90.7	Shugrue	86.5
Veau	90.2	Hasson	86.1
Ballard, P.	90.1	Finney	86.0
Boyd	89.9	McGowan	85.2
Campo	89.9	Clark	82.4

High Single Strings

Champagne	130	Montgomery	115
Nash	125	Connors	114
Malgren	126	O'Brien	114
Marien	125	Paquette	113
Roche	124	Campo	112
Gentis	122	Donovan, F.	112
Willard	122	Melia	112
Davidson	122	McGowan	112
Donovan, L.	119	McGuinness	112
Hutt	117	Broadhurst	113
Saragian	116	Hall, J.	111

High Three Strings

Willard	331	Davidson	308
Malgren	326	McGuinness	308
Gentis	319	Donovan, L.	307
Broadhurst	317	Nash	306
Montgomery	317	Roche	306
Champagne	311	Connors	304
Marien	308	Hanna	300

A Calendar Romance

Our hero was the common sort, when all is said and done;
He worked his head off daily and was out to get the MON.
The reason for his diligence was commonplace, 'tis true—
He tried to swell his salary so it would suffice for TUE.
And maybe that's the reason why one day he lost his head,
And falling on his knees, he cried, "Oh, maiden, wilt thou WED?"
He may have thought this sudden, but it seemed not so to her;
She lisped a quick acceptance and said forcibly, "Yeth, THUR."
But when they went to keeping house he feared that he would die;
For, oh, that modern maiden could neither bake nor FRI.
She could not run a bungalow, or even run a flat,
So on many sad occasions in a restaurant they SAT.
But he forgave her everything—as man has always done,
When she presented him one day a bouncing baby SUN.

—JACK CANUCK.

SAFETY LESSONS FROM HISTORY
THE IDES OF MARCH.

Safety Hints from History

(The Ides of March)

History tells us that the Ides of March—the fifteenth, according to our calendar—was an unlucky day for Julius Caesar. Disregarding all warnings to make himself scarce or employ the necessary safeguards, he appeared in public and was struck down.

The soothsayers warned him of what was coming. They were supposed to have supernatural powers, but it is more likely that they had the "low down" on the plot that was being hatched against him.

Mrs. Caesar, otherwise known as Calpurnia, begged her husband to play safe. He was almost persuaded, but when Brutus and Cassius came along and told him that the warnings of Calpurnia and the soothsayers were a lot of "safety first" bunk, Julius decided to take a chance and go along. He may have had his suspicions, but he felt that being cautious was unbecoming to the first citizen of Rome. He had plenty of courage, but there was one thing he was afraid of—that other people would think he was afraid. As a result, he fell with fifty-seven dagger wounds showing plainly.

The Ides of March is still a dangerous day for the fellow who thinks that an accident is something that happens to someone else. It is full of traps for the jay worker, jay walker or jay driver, and there are thirty more days in March which are just as dangerous. *But to the man who uses his head and watches his step, all days are safe.*

The Safety Valve

A fool there was;
He took a chance;
They carried him off
In an ambulance.

An uncured cough may end in a coffin. See the doctor first.

Look before you leap and you won't limp.

Safety is first aid to the uninjured.

Are you insured in the Safety Mutual? The premiums are only a little thought and carefulness every day and you and your family reap the benefits while you live.

Listen to the Safety rules or you may listen to the ambulance gong.

Don't hang Carefulness in the locker with your overalls. You need it on the street and at home.

"Hands off" sometimes means "fingers on."

Stop and think, but don't stop thinking.

Think before you take a chance, someone else may have to take the consequences.

—*National Safety News.*

Cornelius Van Brug received a letter from Germany last month with thirteen stamps on the back and two on the face, each valued at 5,000,000,000 marks, making a total of 75,000,000,000 for ordinary postage to America. This ought to give some idea of the financial standing of the German mark even in its own country. Who wants to buy any? We expect you could buy all there are in Whitinsville for five cents and lose 500% on your investment. There are a few billion here, at that.

Fishing Through the Ice

After many disappointing Saturdays from the standpoint of cold weather, and after much dispute over the safety of the ice, the local fishermen finally succeeded in getting their tilts into action. On two Saturdays, February 9 and 16, the Northbridge ponds were opened to residents of the town for ice fishing. On the first Saturday ninety-nine permits were given out. This Saturday proved to be ideal fishing weather and without doubt every man made the best of his permit. It is estimated that over 250 people were on the pond during the day, as there seemed to be a great deal of interest in the sport, and tales of each group's catch were carried from place to place and results compared frequently.

Sixty-seven fish was the largest number caught by any particular group. This record fell to the same fishermen who caught the largest number last year, which also was 67. Winford Jones of the Pattern job, who was the organizer of this fishing party, gets the credit for finding one of the best locations. The best location undoubtedly was that space utilized by Homer Flinton and Joseph Reneau, who had a total of forty fish by ten o'clock, and were forced to quit on account of the weight limitation.

On February 16, the last ice-fishing day of the year, the results were not as good as on the first Saturday, and the fishermen had to withstand a brisk northwest wind which made it uncomfortable on the ice. And there was a great deal more work in getting started, as they had eighteen or twenty inches of ice to cut through for each hole. If one has never been up early enough in the morning to set up his quota of tilts, he has a surprise coming to him when he finds out how tired he can be after the day's sport. Almost all of the fishermen were complaining of sore muscles the following day.

Top Row—Robert Marshall, Jr., Martin Carpenter, Winifred Jones, Robert Ferguson, James Marshall, Robert Marshall, Charles Riley, James Scott, Leon Barnes. Curtiss Carr. (Pickerel held by Dalton weighed 3¼ pounds.) Homer Flinton. Glenwood Creamer, Sam Brown. Bottom Row—Bert I

rs. Edward Nuttall and daughter, Edward Nuttall. Ralph Orff, Peter Frieswyck. Center Row—Richard Marshall, Irving Dalton, Winifred Jones, Leon Barnes, g up). The record catch of 38 pickerel and 29 perch. Forest Peck, Edmund Peck. George Wood, Joseph Cheechi, Charles Wood.

Community Gymnasium Notes

Rifle Club

The annual meeting of the Whitinsville Rifle Club was held on Monday evening, February 18. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Albert Hasson, President, Joseph Morrell, Vice-President, M. F. Carpenter, Secretary, Harry E. Lees, Treasurer, and B. R. Sweet, Frank W. Willis, L. H. Horner, Robert Hussey and Joseph Damour, Executive Committee.

The dues for the coming year will be $2 for members of 1923, $3 for those joining this year who have belonged to the club before, and $4 for new members. The addition of $1 and $2 was thought advisable to be charged, due to the many additions to the Rifle Club's equipment during the past season.

At the present time the Rifle Club enjoys the privilege of the indoor range at the Whitin Community Association, and the members are in turn supervising the range each evening during the week. The outdoor facilities have been greatly improved recently, as the club building has been moved to the new firing point at 300 meters from the rifle pit. An additional building has been joined to it which is going to be rebuilt into a long firing shed. The club looks forward to a prosperous year.

The Whitin Community Association rifle range has been completed and is now ready for use. The operation of the range will be under the supervision of the Whitinsville Rifle Club. This Club has two evenings set aside for their practice. Anyone wishing to join the Whitinsville Rifle Club may secure information from M. F. Carpenter or any of its members.

The use of the range is permitted to seniors and intermediates, and to those juniors who may be enrolled with the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps or the Boy Scouts. No one will be permitted to use the range unless qualified to do so. The range will not be open for use except when in charge of a capable range officer.

The range is 75 feet long and a fifty foot target is to be erected for juniors. It is hoped that a junior rifle team may be developed that will compete with similar teams throughout New England.

The rifles to be used for the juniors will be Winchester, model 04, single shot, 22 caliber; and for seniors, regulation United States Army Winchester muskets, 22 caliber, will be in use. A small charge will be made for all those outside the club using the rifle range, which will cover the cost of cartridges and targets.

W. C. A. GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM
Seated, Left to right: Margaret McKaig, Catherine Munt, Capt. Marion Wood, Lucia Bates, Evelyn Flinton. Standing Left to right: Helen Cotter, Alice Currie, (Mrs.) Harriet Wood, Coach Miss Ruth Calhoun, Margaret Marshall, Mary Britton, Doris Aldrich.

Girls' Basketball Team Wins in Worcester, 42-3

On Wednesday night, February 13, the women's basketball team of the Whitinsville Community Association played its first game at the Y. W. C. A., Worcester. Their opponents were a sextette from the Worcester Bank and Trust Company, and the score was surprisingly in favor of the young ladies from Whitinsville, the official score being 42 to 3. It is with no little amusement that the girls recalled the invitation of the Worcester people to come up a little early in order that they might have time to be shown some of the finer points of the game.

This game was shrouded with a great deal of mystery—in fact, nobody outside of the team and management knew just when the game was to be played, or with whom it was to be played. Evidently the team was not sure of its ability, and rather than disappoint a large following which was very anxious to witness the game, chose to keep its movements secret and succeeded very well. Only two or three of their loyal rooters who happened to be in Worcester on the evening of the game attended the contest. As a result of this victory the team are playing a regular schedule, and will have made their first appearance on the home floor by the time this SPINDLE comes off the press. We extend our congratulations to the success of the team.

This is the first time that most of the young ladies have played basketball, and the success of the team is no doubt due to the good coaching of their Physical Director, Miss Ruth Calhoun.

Swimming

Jack Barnicle of Worcester has been engaged to coach the boys' and girls' swimming teams of the

Association. He also will give private instruction in swimming to those of the members who wish to take advantage of his offer. The price is 75 cents for a one-hour lesson.

His Nose Knows

Those who enjoy stunts with billiard balls were given a treat on Tuesday evening, February 12, when Professor Lewis, of everywhere and nowhere in particular, gave an able demonstration of how to run a hundred points so fast that the scorer couldn't mark them off fast enough. But—he didn't do it with a cue. The Professor is an expert at hand billiards, and equally expert when it comes to shooting 'em with his nose as a cue. But most remarkable of all was the fact that he is 80 years old and a veteran of the Civil War. If playing billiards is the secret of youth, the Professor has it.

Results of Pool Contest, Thursday, January 31, 1924

Seniors		Intermediates	
J. McQuilken	45	T. Horan	50
H. Johnston	50	B. McSheehy	29
J. Magill	50	R. Frost	28
M. Sarajian	37	J. Trinnier	50
H. Bullock	46	Donahue	50
A. Marien	47	F. Gow	50
	275		257

Results of Pool Contest, Tuesday, February 12, 1924

Manchaug		Whitin	
Poirer	100	McQuilken	95
Baker	80	Donahue	100
Brisson	100	Magill	94
Routani	100	Broadhurst	43
McFarlen	100	Marien	91
	480		423

Volley Ball

The interest in volley ball in the men's class is still running high. Team B won the first round of the tournament by winning 7 and losing 2. Team C was a very close rival, winning 6 and losing 3. Team D is composed of the following men: Phil Walker, Captain, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Donlon, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Liberty.

The second round got under way on January 3, and the standing to date is as follows:

	Won	Lost
B	11	2
C	7	5
D	5	8
A	2	10

Teams C and A have a game to play off which is responsible for the above standing of these two teams, with only 12 games played instead of 13.

Men's Basketball

The Whitinsville Community Association basketball team in the last four weeks has met some fast outside teams, which included the Worcester Y. M. C. A., Osgood-Bradley Company, Springfield College Seconds, Worcester Boys' Club and Whittalls. Of those mentioned we were only victorious in one game, and that was against the Osgood-Bradley team, which we won after a spirited contest, 25 to 23.

It seems to have been the general tendency of the team during the past month to be slow in getting under way, and to hold their opponents fairly even in the second half. Just how we are going to keep getting points against the best teams during both periods of play is still a problem for the coach and team to work out between themselves.

Perhaps the one game that we wanted more to win than any other was the one with the Worcester Boys' Club at Worcester, after being defeated by one point here in Whitinsville. The taking of the strongest team to Worcester on Saturday, February 16, which incidentally was unable to stop the brilliant attack staged by the Worcester quintet, weakened the home team to such an extent that the play was much inferior to what the fans were in the habit of witnessing. As a result there was a good deal of discontent over the arrangement, but the team has not lost any of its fighting spirit and we can assure the fans that they will more than get their time and money's worth for the remainder of the season, as there are no more out-of-town games to be played.

The team has developed remarkably since the first of the season considering the fact that many of the boys never played basketball before this year, and deserve a great deal of credit for the fine showing they have made. Everything is to their credit for making such a fine showing against the Worcester Boys' Club as they did in their two games with them, a team which has been defeated only once to our knowledge this season. The games played since the January Spindle are as follows:

W. C. A.	17	Worcester Y. M. C. A.	29
W. C. A.	43	Millville	19
W. C. A.	25	Osgood-Bradley	23
W. C. A.	36	Springfield College 2nds	50
W. C. A.	20	Cambridge Reserves	33
W. C. A.	26	Worcester Boys' Club	59
W. C. A.	12	Whittals	24
	179		237

Boxing

Only a few men have reported to take advantage of Billy Walsh's offer to give expert instruction in boxing. It is reported that those who are giving attention to this manly sport are already showing remarkable improvement. No other sport develops cool-headedness and control of one's temper as does boxing. Get into it!

Coming Wednesday Evening Events at the Whitin Gym

March 5

Illustrated Lecture—Travel Talk, by Mr. L. O. Armstrong of the Bureau of Commercial Economics. Subject: Trails Under the Northern Suns, "Labrador to Alaska." Don't miss this!

March 12

Senior Women's Night. Program under direction of Miss Calhoun.

March 19

Lecture—A Poet's Gospel of Good Will, by Dr. Dennis A. McCarthy. The following is one of the lecturer's poems:

This is the Land Where Hate Should Die

By Dennis A. McCarthy, LL. D., in "Heart Songs and Home Songs"

This is the land where hate should die,
No feuds of faith, no spleen of race,
No darkly-brooding fear should try
Beneath our flag to find a place.
Lo, every people here has sent
Its sons to answer Freedom's call,
Their life-blood is the strong cement
That builds and binds the nation's wall.

This is the land where hate should die—
Though dear to me my faith and shrine,
I serve my country well when I
Respect beliefs that are not mine.
He little loves his land who'd cast
Upon his neighbor's word a doubt,
Or cite the wrongs of ages past
From present rights to bar him out!

This is the land where hate should die!
This is the land where strife should cease!
Where dark, suspicious fear should fly
Before our flag of light and peace.
Then let us purge of poisoned thought
That service to the state we give,
And so be worthy, as we ought,
Of the great land in which we live!

MARCH 26

A musical program with a movie feature—to be announced.

Men's Night at the Whitin Gymnasium

It was a happy, jolly bunch of over 800 men that gathered for the first Get-Together of the senior men members, January 30. The way they sang and laughed and shouted ought to mean that they added a few months to their lives, if what the doctors tell us is true. The program, which was a "corker," consisted of some splendid singing by an impromptu glee club that ought to become a regular organization; community singing that was great to listen to—so those who listened in on the outside tell us; boxing under Billy Walsh's guidance; a volley ball game between the firemen and the men's class of the gym, won by the firemen; and, as a big feature, a basketball game between the Old Timers and the Whitin team, won by the latter.

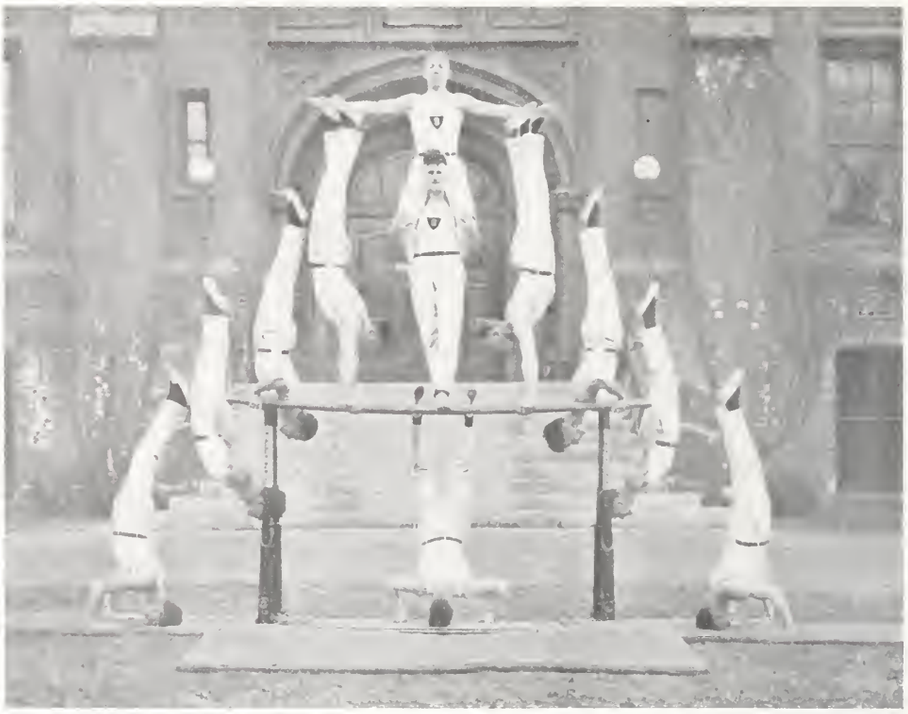
Judging from the expressions of appreciation, the whole affair was a decided success.

Nut Leagues

The High School Nut League, as well as the Senior Men's Nut League, is going along very nicely.

In the High School Nut League indications point toward another win by the Walnuts, but in the Senior Men's League there is a bitter fight on for the championship of the second round. The Chestnuts, Hazel Nuts and Walnuts are all tied for first place in the second round of the tournament, each having won four games and lost two. The winner of the second round will play the Chestnuts, who won the first round, for the championship of the Senior Men's League. The league standing is as follows:

	WON	LOST
Chestnuts	4	2
Walnuts	4	2
Hazel Nuts	4	2
Peanuts	3	3
Hickory Nuts	2	4
Cocoanuts	1	5



Springfield College Gymnasium Team

Junior Life Saving Corps

On January 26 a team from the Junior Life Saving Corps of the Whitin Gymnasium, consisting of John Longmuir, James Houghton, Robert Marshall and Jack Brines, with Mr. Albert Porter in charge, attended the swimming meet held by the Red Cross Life Saving Section at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank in Boston. Longmuir and Houghton won second place in the finals for the cross chest carry. Marshall and Brines won second place in their heat, but as only the winners of first place took place in the finals, they did not make the final heat. The boys did well in all events in which they entered and made a decidedly creditable showing. Captain Miller who was in charge of the meet praised the efforts of the boys and felt that in the short time they had been doing this work, the work of the team was remarkable.

Announcement

On March 1, the Springfield College Gymnasium Team will give an exhibition in the Whitin Community Gymnasium. Immediately following the exhibition there will be a basketball game with the Pawtucket Boys' Club team. One admission will entitle you to both attractions—Members, 50 cents; Non-Members, 75 cents. Hold this night open and don't miss the chance of seeing this gymnastic team in action.

Boy Scouts

On February 11 Mr. J. B. Wadleigh, head scout-master of the Worcester Council of Boy Scouts of America, and Mr. Whittemore, his assistant, came to Whitinsville and met with thirty-six interested boys and men to form a scout troop here in Whitinsville. Mr. Wadleigh was delighted with the showing of the boys.

The meeting took the form of a regular meeting of a Boy Scout troop, and was given up to educational and recreational features.

On February 25 an organization meeting is to be held, at which time the tenderfoot test will be given to those desiring to become charter members. Mr. Robert Marshall, who has had considerable experience with boy scouting, will be supervising scout-master; Louis Brown will act as scout-master, and his assistants will be Kenneth Liberty, Ralph Smith and Ira Bates. Others are to be chosen later. The committee to advise with the scout-masters will be made up of interested men who are willing to give some of their time to aid in making "boy scouting" a success in Whitinsville.

"A Law for the Jay-Walker"

By Lewis A. DeBlois, President of the National Safety Council

Take a pack of cards, shuffle them, lay them face down on the table and draw the ace of spades. The chances are fifty-one to one against success. If you repeat the operation a great number of times you will draw other cards fifty-one times as often as the ace of spades. This follows a mathematical law, called "the law of probabilities" to which there are no exceptions. You may draw the ace on the first attempt; if so you will call it "luck." However, it is not luck; it follows the law of probabilities. Repeated attempts—a sufficient number of them—will prove it.

Accidents (with the possible exception of catastrophes caused by such natural phenomena as earthquakes, tornadoes, lightning, etc.) do not just "happen" but are "caused" by combinations of circumstances. These combinations are not controlled by luck but follow the law of probabilities. It is not luck, for example, that permits me to step out from behind a trolley car and escape injury from an automobile coming in the opposite direction; it is merely that the necessary combination of circumstances has not yet been completed. Under the law of probabilities if I continue to repeat the performance the missing circumstance will some day make its appearance—it may be a mere particle of dust blown into my eyes or a stumble due to re-soled shoes or some other trivial happening—but it completes the combination and I have lost the gamble in which I staked my life against an infallible "system." Like any other gambler I believed in "my luck."

There is just one way to beat the game—don't play it. Give up taking chances with your life and you will have no cause to complain of your "luck." Thousands have already learned this, but thousands more will learn it too late. Don't be one of them.

Wright, if you'd only learn to write right, right now, you'd be all right.

Service Pins to be Awarded in the Month of March

40-Year Pins

F. L. Brown

30-Year Pins

H. A. Graves

25-Year Pins

D. S. Goodspeed — Charles Williams

20-Year Pins

Tony Remauski

15-Year Pins

Simon Platukis — Anthony Wasiuk

10-Year Pins

William Wrenn — Phil Farrell
R. Rollins — George Ferguson
Tim Skerry

5-Year Pins

William Baines — W. A. Courtney
Leon Barnes — Margela Garand
Arthur Coburn — Dan Kezirian
Ynte Vanderbrug

Service Pins Awarded in Month of February

25-Year Pins

Elmer H. Hilt — Jacob Kooistra

20-Year Pins

Hugh McCracken

15-Year Pins

William Daniels — John McGuinness

10-Year Pins

Harry Bailey — Malk Moserian

5-Year Pins

Amb. Baker — Arthur Brooks
David Brunelle — Robert Gusney
William Finney — Ronald Poulin
Iver Johnson — J. A. Shippy

Interesting Facts About Cotton

Continued from page 7, column 3

this line, the Duke of Abruzzi, a cousin of the King of Italy went to Benadir shortly after the European War to study the possibility of an intensive cultivation of that country. As a result of his activity, great drainage works are now nearing completion. It is expected that when the task is done extensive tracts of irrigated lands will be available for cotton planting. The success of the Duke in this enterprise he lays to the system of co-operation which he has established with the natives, who have immediately recognized the advantage they can draw from this new method of cultivating their land.

Japan, just at present, is making a systematic effort to render her cotton industry entirely independent of outside resources. The program involves annual increases in the cotton area of Korea, and it is confidently expected that by 1928 at least 250,000 acres of American cotton and 85,000 acres of native cotton will be under cultivation.

In 1914 Russia (then including Poland) imported less than 600,000 bales of cotton for her nine and one-quarter million spindles, and provided from her own cotton fields approximately 1,500,000 bales. After the Revolution, her cotton production fell off rapidly, and in 1922 she produced only a little over 500,000 bales. The restoration of the irrigation works will soon be taken in hand, and keeping in mind her former production, the Russian possibilities seem very great.

In South and Central America cotton production looks most promising. Argentina produces annually nearly 700,000 bales; Ecuador provides a yearly total of 15,000 bales, while Peru, which is free from the boll weevil, raises close to 180,000 bales per annum.

The reign of cotton as "king" in the South seems to be drawing to a close. America cannot hope to compete successfully against the much cheaper costs of cotton production in other countries. Undoubtedly the extermination of the cotton pests in the South will appreciably reduce American costs, but even then, the low cost of labor in other lands seems to be a handicap as far as the world market is concerned, which America can never overcome. At present, the textile industry looks for the most part to America for her supply of raw cotton. Another failure to supply the demand, such as that of last year, will ruin the cotton growing industry in the South. If the southern planters are awake to the situation they may be able to save themselves by co-operative enforcement of drastic measures against the boll weevil during the coming year.

Steam Hammer Reflections

By C. T. Burlin

Previous articles have dealt with lives of blacksmiths and the methods of making iron and steel in ancient times. We will now describe when, where and how iron came to be manufactured in this country.

It is a curious fact that the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru at the time of the discovery of this continent, knew how to smelt copper, gold and silver, but they did not know the far simpler way of making iron. This seems to belie their Asiatic origin, and favor the idea that they belonged to the same race as the Egyptians. Egypt had no iron ore, and as far as we know, no blacksmiths; and, as a consequence, they had a stone age civilization.

The early explorers of this continent were too intent on looking for gold and fountains of youth to have time to teach the natives the art of making iron. Iron-making in England made very slow progress on account of the enormous quantity of charcoal required in iron production. A blast furnace used 60 cords of wood to make the charcoal for smelting 15 tons of iron per week. A forge for making this pig iron into bars used 18 cords of wood to produce 3 tons a week. This wasteful method threatened to denude the country of forests, so Queen Elizabeth's government put a stop to it, and imported their iron from Sweden.

In 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh sent out several expeditions looking for and finding iron in the Carolinas, but it was 150 years later before any iron was made. The first American iron works were erected in 1622 at Falling Creek, Virginia. A large number of artisans were imported from England to operate the plant. It happened that the Indians, being great patriots and 100% Americans, objected to foreigners in general and Englishmen in particular, so they massacred them all and burned the works, which were never rebuilt.

The first successful iron works, built in Lynn, Mass., in 1645, consisted of a blast furnace and a forge for making bar iron. The old Bloomerie at Taunton, Mass., was established in 1652, and was in existence for over 200 years, being owned practically all of this time by the Leonard family.

Nail-Making among the First Uses of Iron

The building of a house in those days was a simple matter. The timbers were all hewn by hand and were produced by the builder himself, who also generally built his own chimney. As there was no plastering to be done, the builder did not have to ask the permission of the Carpenters', Bricklayers', or Plasterers' Union before starting. The only thing he had to worry about was a supply of nails which had to be ordered from the local blacksmith about three months in advance.

About 1658, a blast furnace and forge were built at New Haven, Conn. Another forge was built at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1675, and by the end of the century, New England, with the exception of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, had a great number of iron-making establishments. Even the metropolis of Northbridge Center could boast of such an establishment.

In the year 1750, England forbade the building of more iron works in the Colonies for the production of other than pig iron and raw bar iron. Joshua Gee said that all attempts to set up any manufactories in the Colonies that are carried on in Great Britain should be crushed in the beginning. The British Parliament forbade the export of any machine engine tool, press paper utensil, or implement used in various lines of manufacturing, and also made it a serious offense to entice any blacksmith out of the kingdom.

These restrictions were the chief cause of the war. Four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were manufacturers of iron, and more than twenty of the leading officers in the Colonial army were interested in iron-making. Colonel Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, who succeeded John Hanson as President of the United States (see history of Maryland), was interested in iron-making in Virginia.

When the war started, it was found that in spite of restrictions the plants in the Colonies were able to furnish the cannon and all the material necessary for making muskets, swords and bayonets. In the old Sterling Iron Works in New York, run by Blacksmith Peter Townsend, there was a chain made that weighed 180 tons. Each link was made of 2½-inch square iron and weighed 100 pounds. This chain was a mile long, and was stretched across the Hudson to prevent the British ships from passing.

In 1781, Bergman of Upsala, Sweden, showed that the difference between wrought iron, steel and cast iron, were due to the variation of carbon contents. This discovery laid the foundation to scientific steel metallurgy. As I have discussed steel in a previous article, and as space is limited, I will only add that with its vast resources of coal and ore, this country now takes the lead of all other countries in the production of iron and steel. From a production of 15 tons a week in the old blast furnace to 1,000 tons in 24 hours in a modern one, is some jump. In this year of grace 4 A. V. (Anno Volstead), the year's production will probably exceed 50 million tons. I thank you.

On a recent information blank which we had our employees fill out, "Al" Porter of the Blacksmith Shop had listed under *Other Dependents*—"One Dodge Touring Car!"

How Do You Get That Weigh?

"Hank" Hewitt of the Speeder Parts job recently asked a special friend of his in Webster, what she would like for a Christmas present, and the members of the job have found out that he was told that she very much desired a time-piece. Hewitt thought this was a good suggestion, and bought her a Big Ben Alarm Clock which was placed on the parlor shelf. She now gets even with him for the humor of the situation, by setting the alarm for the time when he should leave. Joe Defoe says this is a good one on "Hank," but is congratulating him on being a good sport.

Gene Clossen of the Speeder Parts job bought a "tin Lizzie" from a friend of his by the name of Percy Smith. In the sales argument he was told that it was a 1917 model, but in purchasing accessories for the car he now requisitions for 1913 parts. This is true even to the crank of the car. Emory Burroughs has put in a bid to trade him even for his horse and wagon, stating that he has planned to put a truck body on it. Gene says he is holding out for an even bid with Dennis Harrington. We are all interested in this trade and hope he has good luck in making the swap.

Lawrence Ramsey, foreman of the Speeder Parts job, informs us that he picked pansies from his garden on January 18. This story ought to hold its own in competition with the stories we were hearing about strawberries and robins in Portland, Maine.

A few days ago Mr. Ramsey informed us that he had been successful in an interesting experiment of raising rhubarb in his cellar during the winter months. He claims that it is worthwhile, trying and that he is enjoying fresh rhubarb pie and sauce every week. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Home Garden Club, and we don't doubt but that he has benefited himself from his associations with this organization.

William Baker, formerly of Bates' job, who worked in the shop for 18 years and left in October, 1920, for Florida, is reported to be doing very well in our sunny Southland. He has a new home and now owns about forty head of cattle. The accompanying pictures will undoubtedly be of interest to his former associates.

A very interesting three-legged race was recently staged in Post Office Square, Providence, R. I. Oscar Honnors of the Production Department furnished two of the Legs, and a valuable leg of lamb was the third party of the comedy.

Mr. Honnors had done his week-end shopping and was returning in an Overland Sedan owned by Mr. Charles of the Superintendent's Office. One of the doors of the car was rattling, and in an attempt to close the door the leg of lamb fell out. Mr. Honnors spent considerable time running around Post Office Square looking for the leg of lamb, and even inquired of the Traffic Officer if he had seen the package. On returning to the car to report his misfortune to those with whom he was riding, he noticed the leg of lamb lying on the running board. The two legs had done most of the running, but the third leg won the race.

The Whitin Machine Works bowling team defeated Crompton & Knowles at the Worcester Boys' Club, in a return match, on Friday evening, January 18. The shop team had won the previous match in Whitinsville by four pins. This match was rolled with duck pins, and it was thought that we would have considerable difficulty in defeating Crompton & Knowles with candle pins in Worcester. It was more evident that we were going to have difficulty after the first string, which Crompton & Knowles won by 16 pins. In the second string Gentis rolled 99, Broadhurst 94, Montgomery 113, Marien 128 and Willard 98, making a total for the string of 532, or an average of 106.4. In this string alone the Whitin Machine Works had a 104 pin lead over their opponents, who were having a bad string, and as a result we won the match by 77 pins.

The shop team was composed of the highest five bowlers in the Shop League and it is the general opinion that we have a quintet which is able to hold its own with the teams in this part of the State.

"Pep" O'Brien, on Bates' job, received the following document in the mail on Tuesday, January 30. The letter, with the stamp in the left-hand corner, was addressed: Mr. Pepper O Byran, Blue Eagle Inn Boarding House, Whitinsville, Mass. The letter follows:

Whitinville Mass
Jan 29

Dear Mr. Pepper,

Pleas excoose me for takeing thee opporunity for adressing you by you last name first. I am thee sam girl you danse with at Od Fellow Hall one Saturday night about three

week ago and I ben thinking ever cents I would like too meat you som time if you ant got some objeeshum. If you want to meat me Thursday night I will be all alone in my house has my father will gone on the moving pitchers and my mother he is spending his vocation down Munville pleas come buy the back dore becos the front door is somthing thee matter with the lock. You can start from your boarding house at 8 oclock so my father will bee gone buy thee time you get here

Yours Truly.

EVA T.

P. S. Dont forget too bring som chocklat with you becos I like chocklat ever so much. Goodbye.

Yelle Hooyenga, our breezy humorist from the drafting room, contributes for this issue of the SPINDLE the following two "locked-up" jokes (you know what we mean—the kind you can't seem to get in on!).

1. David Savage got a call by radio from the drafting room asking if he was doing any more barbering. He replied that he was, and was told that it was time to cut Yelle's hair. Yelle went and got his hair cut, and says that Savage did a very good job.

2. The title of this one is "Not Particular." It seems that there was a certain preacher who was doing some canvassing in a small town. When visiting one of the homes, he saw a piece of cloth lying on the table. "My!" he said to the lady of the house, "that's a nice piece of cloth you have there! I'd like to have it." "I need it myself," replied the woman. "I just got it last night." "Where did you get it," he asked. "My husband stole it," she informed him. "Kind of rough, ain't it?" he ventured. "Yes, that's what I said," she replied. "But when it's too rough for shirts on the back, we make sheets for the bed out of it!"

We are glad to announce the birth of a baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lassell, on Sunday, February 17.

We received a letter with the above photograph from George E. Clapp, a member of the Erecting Department, who is now located in one of the cotton mills in Lenoir, N. C. He writes as follows:

Editor, Whitin Spindle,
Whitinsville, Mass.

Dear Sir: I see by the Spindle for December that I was to be awarded a five-year-pin during that month. I have already received my five-year-pin but expect my name was put in the wrong column, as I am expecting a ten-year-pin, as I completed my ten years December 1, 1923. I thought I would call this to your attention and I await the arrival of the ten-year-pin. You will find enclosed a picture of combers in the mill at Glover, N. C., which I took. The man on the left is the overseer of the department, and the next man is the comber-fixer and the man on the right is the operator who runs ten combers.

Yours truly,
GEORGE E. CLAPP.

Since Firpo and Dempsey have been making more money than the U. S. Mint, some of the big fellows in the shop are getting a little chesty, so an elimination contest, as follows, would be somewhat in order:

	Weight		Wieght
George Ferguson	220	vs.	Noel Wood 250
Henry Owens	210	vs.	Billy Dion 275
Sydney Schat (Unknown)		vs.	
			Charlie Stuart, Catch weight

Joe Barker (weight, something less than 400) says he'd fight, but he'd have to battle too many. Be sure and get your tickets early.

Preston Barr of the Spindle job announces the birth of a baby boy, born on Monday, January 28. Mr. Barr tells us he is a husky baby, weighing 9¼ pounds. We congratulate Mr. Barr and hope his son will grow to be as nice a child as his daughter, whose picture we published in last month's SPINDLE.

A letter was forwarded to us recently from Philip J. Reilly of the Shanghai Office of the Whitin Machine Works in China. Mr. Reilly tells us that he has read the story of the Japanese earthquake as written by Major Crane in a recent SPINDLE, and brings to our attention the fact that in spite of the tremendous construction loss, it was remarkable how much has been accomplished in replacing the cities affected. One of the paragraphs of his letter brings out this point in particular, which we quote as follows:

"When one looks around and sees the giant steel structures standing like so many gaunt skeletons, one almost believes these buildings must have been in the process of construction; but some are badly cracked, some stand with parts of walls shaken out and some are half destroyed. All this evidence points to the fact that these skeletons were not in process of construction, but are the results of the terrible shaking-up produced by the earthquake, and one cannot help but feel sorry for the nation that had to undergo this disaster. This feeling is even now evident, although all signs of the great loss of life which occurred simultaneously with the loss of the buildings, has been removed.

"While standing in the office of Mr. Asabuki of the Mitsui Company, looking over the square miles of the partly constructed buildings, I cannot help seeing what a wonderful moving picture scene this would make, thus giving a bit of knowledge to the world, of what these people have done in action as well as in spirit, to build up new homes in the past two months. On every inch of land available are buildings of wood, sheet iron and some even of cement.

"It is most difficult for Japanese citizens, to say nothing of foreigners, to locate some of the old firms on account of the changed conditions of streets and buildings. There are no landmarks left to guide you. Mr. Asabuki and several other men from the Mitsui Company, and myself, have had our difficulties in finding the offices of many of the largest concerns. The present Mitsui Office is a couple of blocks from the

Imperial Hotel, and is a large wooden building standing on the ground of their former club. It looks like a big exhibition hall at a State Fair, with hundreds of people working in the same room. It is in buildings like this, some larger, some smaller, that Japanese business is being saved by men of courage and determination. All seem to be working for the glory of Japan, from the humblest coolie to the private official. There is little mourning, in fact all seem to be happy."

The above photograph of Church Street, Whitinsville, was taken many years ago, and we should judge from the view that it was snapped from the old Congregational Church tower. Most of us today will recognize the Dudley Block on the right hand side of the street. The church shown in the photograph is the old Catholic Church. This picture shows that many changes have been made since it was taken. The old fences and houses give an appearance of a typical New England village. We are indebted to Joseph Johnston, Town Clerk, for this view.

Home Garden Club

The Secretary of the Whitin Home Garden Club, Joseph T. Cahill, has written the following announcement, which he wishes every member of the Whitin Machine Works would read:

Planting time is fast approaching, and it is now time for us to plan for our garden this season. Are you going to have one? To be sure you are. You can have the same garden as last year, or if not satisfied, arrangements can be made for a different plot. The Whitin Machine Works are ready, as they have been in the past, to give to all a garden. They will plow, harrow and give fertilizer sufficient to plant, provided your garden is on land controlled or owned by the Works, but will not plow, harrow or fertilize land not owned by them. You will be given spraying material, but you must do your own spraying. Seed potatoes can be procured from the Works the same as in previous years, but order early.

Small seed will not be handled by the Works.

The terms for a garden are the same as last year, $1.00 for membership in the Whitin Home Garden Club. Present your receipt to the Yard Office and a garden will be assured, but remember you must belong to the club to get a garden. All membership in the club expires March 1, 1924, and to retain your membership the dues of $1 should be paid as soon after that date as possible. Pay all dues to Fred Burroughs, Treasurer of the club.

Don't forget that the annual meeting of the Club, held for the purpose of electing officers and such other business as may come up, will take place in the schoolroom of the Employment Department on Wednesday evening, March 5, at 7 P. M. Please try to be present.

JOSEPH T. CAHILL,
Secretary.

Mr. Chester Gow of the Spindle job has just returned from a trip with Mr. B. R. Sweet to our sunny Southland. They were doing some work in the Southern mills for the Whitin Machine Works. While there, Mr. Gow made many friends, including "Tarzan," the dog shown in the accompanying picture. This animal is of the mastiff breed, and it is impossible to get a complete idea of its true size from the picture. However, if the reader will note Mr. Gow's shoulders, and the dog's head he may be able to make some comparison.

"Tarzan" weighs 186 pounds, and when he crosses the street in Greenville, S. C., the traffic is held up, for no "cop" would take a chance on his being run over. He belongs to a doctor in the city, but you can always find him somewhere in the center on a sidewalk, in a doorway, or just coming out of a restaurant, where, if the menu was satisfactory, he has just dined. This picture was taken by Mr. J. W. Safriet, one of our roadmen.

This cheerful-looking gentleman standing beside his Studebaker Sedan is Mr. J. W. Safriet, one of our Southern fitters. When last seen, Mr. Safriet was at Duncan Mill, Greenville, S. C. Any of the boys from the shop who are in the South and can get in touch with Mr. Safriet may rest assured that he will not be happy himself unless they are comfortably placed. Mr. Safriet is not only considered an especially efficient mechanic with Whitin machinery by the manufacturers of the South, but a gentleman, in every sense of the word.

Lost

Blue fountain pen, between shop and Flagg's drug store. Finder please return to packing office. Reward.

Ethel: "Would you marry a lawyer, dear?"

Clara: "Gracious, no! I want a man who isn't too clever to give me grounds for divorce."

—*New York Sun and Globe.*

Patriotism and World Peace

The world has not yet learned the lesson taught by the great war. Dr. E. R. Turner, Professor of European History in the University of Michigan, says that the greatest of all the causes of the war was Germany herself. Through high intelligence, industry and excellent organization they had within a comparatively short time developed into a clever and mighty race. But success turned their heads, and they developed immediately an exaggerated opinion of themselves which is known in psychology as the "superiority complex." Nietzche, the German philosopher, wrote that the Teutons were the aristocracy of humanity, and that Teutonic blood flowed through the veins of all of the great men of history. These teachings were broadcasted throughout the empire, and after a while were generally believed.

Because of their military successes, they believed themselves to be superior in war. They had humbled all with whom they had fought, and firmly believed that the day was not far distant when Germany would rule the world. They glorified war as the means through which this ambition would be realized, and were convinced that any methods employed to gain this end would be justified.

Here in America, but on a smaller scale, of course, we are spreading this same dangerous doctrine. Any red-blooded American youth will tell you without the slightest hesitation that America "any day in the week can wipe all of the other nations right off of the face of the earth." This juvenile frame of mind is the result of the manner in which American history is being taught in our schools. With utter disregard for the truth, our children have been led to believe that America has never made any mistakes and has never yet suffered a military or naval defeat at the hands of any foreign country, and that the founders of this great and glorious country were men of unimpeachable character, godlike intelligence, and unquestioned integrity.

CLARK SCHOOL, FIRST GRADE, 1895

Front Row: James Smith, Robert English, George Smith, John Drost, James Lawlor, Daniel Driscoll, William Callahan, Robert Brown, 2nd, James Devlin, and Robert Johnson.

Second Row: William Duggan, Sarah Dixon, Dona St. John, ——— Benoit, Joseph Nicklaw, Elsie Hokendyke, Miss Healy, Deliah Rasco, Maria Gordon, Elizabeth Houston, Marjorie Felson, Sadie Felson (Mrs. George Ferry) Miss DeBoer, Jessie Dolliver (Mrs. James Quinn), and Clara Gregoire (Mrs. Dion).

Third Row: Robert Waldow, John Leonard, Rena Stuart (Mrs. Oppawall), Charles Wood, Mary Duggan (Mrs Powers), John Lawlor, Oliver Boucier, Miss St. John, Miss LeBlanc, and Josiah Brown.

Back Row: Edrich Rasco, ——— Hopkins, Amelia Roy, Lillian McHenry, Nellie Wood, Robert McBratney, William Ledue, Joseph Bassett, Fred Gauthier, William Brewer, Ralph Balcome, Amos Whipple, George Smyth Alexander Hamilton, and George Drost. Teacher: Anna Blackman.

The history teacher who would dare to tell the students, for example, that John Hancock was an outlaw wanted by the British Government for smuggling, and that his primary interest in the Revolution was the saving of his own neck, would immediately lose his position in the school. Anyone who would for a moment insinuate that the Colonists had sympathizers in the British Parliament, and that England's attempt to quell the Revolution was only half-hearted, would be instantly accused of spreading British propaganda. The unquestioned defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill is painted by our historians as a glorious moral victory, and when the writers describe our successes in the War of 1812, they forget to tell us that England had on her hands at that time another war with France of far greater magnitude than our little skirmish ever dreamed of approaching.

Today our government is spending millions for the development of war machinery and chemicals, while the Senate laughs at the Bok Peace Plan and hints that it may not be sanctioned *even if the people want it.*

We must get rid of the kind of patriotism which runs down our neighbors and makes mountains out of the mole-hills of our own accomplishments, and with "malice toward none, and charity for all" extend the hand of fellowship, sympathy and understanding to our fellow-beings across the seas who are laboring under the same delusions which have beset our own native land. Then, and only then, can we ever begin to hope for world peace.

Acknowledgment

We gratefully acknowledge and thank the employees of the Foundry for their kind expression of sympathy at the time our bereavement.

The family of Peter Savage.

Front Row: Harold Johnston, Henry Johnston
Back Row: Wm. Horan, Henry Bouvier, Walter Smith

The WHITIN Spindle

Airplane View of the Whitin Machine Works from the Northeast

MAR. - APR.
1924
Vol. 5 No. 7

PERSONNEL AND VIEWS OF THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

1. Back Row: W. T. Norton, Henry S. Crawford, James R. Ferry, John Deane, John W. Lasell, Martin F. Carpenter. Middle Row: E. C. Leonard, C. A. Allen, Dr. E. W. Barry, Paul Kingston, Gordon Goode. Front Row: Helen Cotter, Marion Currie, Ethel Kenney, Martha Walker. 2. First Aid Room. 3. Doctor's Office and Examination Room. 4. Employment Office. 5. Apprentice School Room. 6. Treatment Room.

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 5 WHITINSVILLE, MASS., MARCH–APRIL, 1924 NUMBER 7

Service Department

The last in a series of shop departments and office groups to be featured in the Whitin Spindle is that of the Service Department. Unlike the majority of departments in the shop, it has not a long history, and, in fact, is one of comparatively recent organization.

In the fall of 1918 the management of the Whitin Machine Works decided to install a centralized department for the handling of labor matters. At that time graduate schools of the various colleges of the country were giving war emergency courses in Employment Management. William T. Norton, who was then the assistant paymaster of the Whitin Machine Works, was selected to install the Employment Department. He enrolled with the Employment Management class at Harvard University on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918.

Early in 1919 the work of the Employment Office began with headquarters in the Superintendent's Office. This location did not prove to be the most satisfactory possible, due mainly to the fact that the interviewing room, located at the door near the Cashier's Office, was too far away. The records essential for efficient interviewing could not very well be separated from the clerical work which was necessary to be done on them, and, therefore, the interviewer was much handicapped.

With the plans for a Shop Hospital in the spring of 1919, it was decided to place the Employment Department and the Hospital in the location now occupied. The Hospital was completed in July and the Employment Department moved to its present headquarters in February, 1920. The scope of the Service Department work covers a field of various activities, the most important being as follows:

Interviewing, hiring and placing the men in the shop, together with all records necessary in keeping track of their hourly wages, transfers, leavings, laid-offs, promotions, etc. An idea of the number of men that apply for work in the shop may be gained by the fact that in 1923 over 5,000 people were interviewed.

In the Shop Hospital it is not unusual to treat over 150 patients a day. Here, every man who enters the Whitin Machine Works undergoes a physical examination, and all shop accidents are treated except a few major accidents which are referred to outside hospitals. In the latter case first aid is rendered. The hospital encourages the employees to be cautious against possible sickness, by reporting their disability as soon as the first symptoms are noticed, and thus is doing considerable preventive treatment. The records of the accidents and the matter of paying compensation are also important phases of the work.

William T. Norton

The Whitin Machine Works has over nine hundred tenements, the supervision of which is carried on in the department.

The Apprentice School, founded in the fall of 1919, has a membership of 35. This is part of the educational work of the department.

THE WHITIN SPINDLE, which was started in August, 1919, is printed for the employees of the shop and has its headquarters in the Service Department.

The various athletic activities use the department as a clearing house and arrange their schedules and make arrangements for various games.

A few remarks concerning the personnel of the department might be of interest to the readers.

William T. Norton started in the Whitin Machine Works in 1905 as stenographer to Albert H. Whipple, Superintendent of the shop. The following year he was placed in the Main Office, and afterward was made assistant paymaster, which position he held until November, 1918, when he was made Employment Manager.

James R. Ferry, a veteran of forty-five years' service in the Whitin Machine Works was in charge of tenements when the Employment Department was established, and has continued on this work and has been connected with the department since its establishment.

Henry S. Crawford was stenographer of the Superintendent's Office until February, 1920, when his full time was given to the Employment Department.

Martin F. Carpenter started in the department in April, 1919.

Harriet B. Glidden was placed as head nurse in the department in July, 1919.

Charles A. Allen, formerly a member of the Drafting Room, took up his duties as instructor in the Apprentice School in the fall of 1920.

Ethel Kenney, graduate nurse, became a member of the hospital force in May, 1920.

John Deane, who was formerly coachman for the late George Marston Whitin, has had the position of doorman and janitor since February, 1921.

Marion Currie has had charge of the hospital records since September, 1921.

Helen Cotter came to the Employment Department from the Pay Roll Department in the spring of 1922.

In February, 1923, Elmer C. Leonard, a senior at Clark University, was brought to the department to help on the SPINDLE and other activities.

John W. Lasell came to the Employment Department from the Production Department in August, 1923.

Gordon Goode, instructor in the Apprentice School, is a part time member of the department and joined us in the fall of 1923.

Paul Kingston became the regular orderly in the hospital in the fall of 1923. Mr. Kingston had helped out several times before in hospital work.

Paul Wheeler, another part time member of the department, is a member of the Tool job. From seven to eight-thirty every morning he is to be found in the hospital as a first aid man. Mr. Wheeler did not appear in the group picture as he had charge of the hospital while the photograph was being taken.

In the hospital there were two nurses who were previously employed. They were Miss Anderson in 1919, and Miss MacDonald in 1920. Grace Brown was the first clerk in the hospital and left us in 1921.

In the Employment Department there were Florence Currie, who started in January, 1919, and left to be married in 1921; Hazel Anderson who started in June, 1919, and left in May, 1922; and W. D. Morrison who started in July, 1919, and left in September, 1923.

When the Creator made all the good things, there was still more dirty work to do, so He made the beasts and reptiles and poisonous insects, and when He had finished He had some scraps left that were too bad to put into the rattlesnake, the scorpion and the skunk, so He put these together, covered it with suspicion, wrapped it with jealousy, marked it with a yellow streak, and called it a *Knocker*.

This product was so fearful to contemplate that He had to make something to counteract it, so He took a sunbeam and put it in the heart of a child; then He added the brain of a man, and wrapped all in civic pride, covered with brotherly love, gave it a mask of mirth and a grasp of steel, and called it a *Booster*.

Albert H. Whipple

Throughout the works there was a general feeling of sadness on Thursday, March 20, when the news was received of the death of Albert H. Whipple, superintendent. His death was very sudden, being the result of a shock which occurred about six o'clock in the morning, proving fatal in the early afternoon.

Mr. Whipple was appointed superintendent of the shop in 1897. Previous to that time he was foreman of the Tool job twelve years. He had a continuous service record in the shop, of fifty-two years and two months, having started to work in January, 1872 as an apprentice.

Albert H. Whipple

Mr. Whipple had never been placed on the inactive list of old employees and took a keen interest in the general supervision of the shop. He spent the full day before his death at the works; and to those who came in contact with him he appeared to be in perfect health.

His funeral was held from the Village Congregational Church on Monday, March 21, the Rev. W. A. Commons officiating.

During the service the power in the shop was shut off for a short time and work was discontinued. The sympathy of the readers of the SPINDLE is extended to Mrs. Whipple, his widow, and to his son, Dr. Earl Whipple of Steelton, Pa.

When you walk and when you fliv
Look both ways and try to live.
—*National Safety News.*

A Friend

I've never known a dog to wag
His tail in glee he didn't feel,
Nor quit his old-time friend to tag
At some more influential heel.
The yellowest cur I ever knew
Was, to the boy who loved him, true.

I've never known a dog to show
Halfway devotion to his friend,
To seek a kinder man to know
Or richer, but unto the end
The humblest dog I ever knew
Was, to the man that loved him, true.

I've never known a dog to fake
Affection for a present gain
A false display of love to make,
Some little favor to attain,
I've never known a "Prince" or "Spot"
That seemed to be what he was not.

But I have known a dog to fight
With all his strength to shield a friend,
And whether wrong or whether right,
To stick with him until the end.
And I have known a dog to lick
The hand of him that men would kick.

And I have known a dog to bear
Starvation pangs from day to day
With him who had been glad to share
His bread and meat along the way.
No dog, however mean or rude,
Is guilty of ingratitude.

The dog is listed with the dumb,
No voice has he to speak his creed,
His messages to humans come
By faithful conduct and by deed.
He shows, as seldom mortals do,
A high ideal of being true.
—*American Field.*

Those connected with the SPINDLE are especially sorry to lose the services of Elmer Leonard, a member of the Employment Department since February, 1923. Mr. Leonard has been largely responsible for the SPINDLES during the past year.

He has also been very active in athletic lines, having been Captain of the Whitin Community Association Basketball Team, and a strong supporter of the program of the association.

Mr. Leonard has many friends in Whitinsville and in the works who wish him the best of luck in his future work.

Gerrit Ebbeling of the Foundry who went to Memorial hospital for an operation has returned home. He would be glad to have his friends call on him.

There is always something wrong with a man, as there is with the motor, when he knocks continually.
—*Columbia Record.*

Another Forty-Year Veteran

We are glad to welcome to the ranks of our "Forty-year Men" Edward L. Brown, of William J. Walker's job. Mr. Brown first came to work for the shop when he was a boy 12 years old, beginning on the Roll job, then under the foremanship of Lloyd Smith. After working here for about nine years he was transferred to the Loom job under Tom Lowe, where he remained for only a short time. He next went to work for Rene Lowe on Cards, and remained there for about three years when he was again transferred, this time to the Drawing job under Fred Houghton. He then worked for two years on Spoolers under Cleveland, for three years on Spinning under Remington and Burbanks, and for four years under Ed. Hanny on the Milling job. From Mr. Hanny he came to the Small Spinning Parts job where for the past fifteen years he has served under Foremen Remington, Blanchard and Walker.

Edward L. Brown

Plans are under way to reorganize the Triangle Industrial Baseball League this season, and invitations to join the league are being considered by the following companies: American Optical, Slaters, Chase Mills, Norton, Hamilton Woolen, Whitin Machine Works. Whittall Carpet, and Millville Rubber Works.

Service Pins Awarded in the Month of March

40-Year Pin

Edward L. Brown

30-Year Pin

H. A. Graves

25-Year Pins

D. S. Goodspeed — Charles Williams

20-Year Pin

Tony Remauski

15-Year Pins

Simon Platukis — Anthony Wasiuk

10-Year Pins

William Wren — R. Rollins
George Ferguson — Tim Skerry
Phil Farrell

5-Year Pins

William Baines — Ynte Vanderbrug
Margela Garand — Leon Barnes
W. A. Courtney — Dan Kezirian
Arthur Coburn

BORN—on January 19th to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Devlin, a daughter, Mary Agnes. Mr. Devlin is in charge of the Shipping Office of the Repair Department.

Harold E. Adams of the Stock Room office, announces the birth of a baby girl—Phyllis Ruth—on Thursday, February 7. Congratulations!

Service Pins to be Awarded in the Month of April

40-Year Pin

Thomas Drohan

25-Year Pins

Louis Blaine — F. A. Walker
Andrew Cahill

20-Year Pins

John Grandpre — S. Sahagian
Joseph Lacosse — Peter Welch

15-Year Pins

Sam Bedrosian — F. M. Langlois
Kasper Hagopian — Mike Guertin
Ger. Roach — Peter Ledoux
H. J. Burns — W. A. Sproat

10-Year Pins

Albert Coburn — F. O. Jacques
James Kelly — Fred Muse
Richard Felson

5-Year Pins

Arthur Dion — Elaine Brown
Simon Ploegstra — Mildred Sylvester
Charles Ernshaw — F. C. Hathaway
Pat Donnolly — W. Brewer
Abraham Twight — M. F. Carpenter

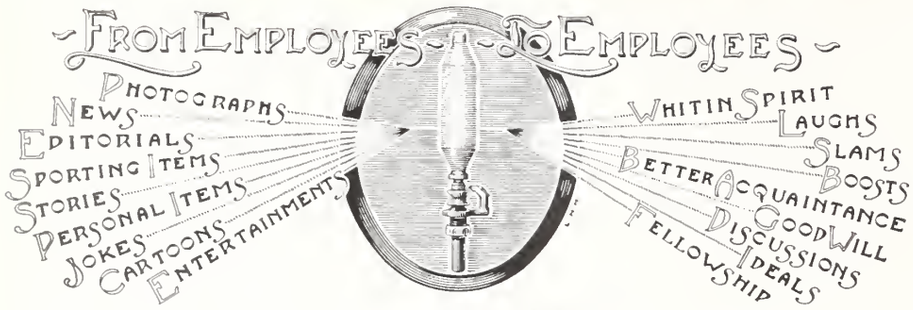
William O. Aldrich

On March 27, William O. Aldrich, manufacturing superintendent of the Whitin Machine Works was promoted to superintendent by the management of the Works. Mr. Aldrich started in the Whitin Works in April, 1884, working on the Roll job under Lewis W. Smith. He also worked on the Spinning job under Remington and Burbank, and on the Card job under Howard Burbank, and on Drawing under Houghton. In 1895 he became a member of the Tool job and in 1896 was appointed second hand for Snelling on the Bolt job. In 1907 he was made an assistant to the superintendent, Mr. A. H. Whipple, and was appointed manufacturing superintendent in 1921. We extend our congratulations!

Until the business of the textile industry becomes a bit more optimistic the WHITIN SPINDLE will be published once every two months, and the next issue will appear around the middle of June.

The first copy of the WHITIN SPINDLE was published about the first of August, 1919, and except for the summer, when we combined the July and August issues in 1922 and the August and September issues in 1923, the SPINDLE has appeared every month, making a total of fifty-three issues.

Those rehearsing for Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera Pinafore, which is to be given under the direction of the Whitins Community Association this summer, had a fine opportunity to hear it broadcasted from W. G. Y. Schenectady, Wednesday, April 9th.



Published Monthly by Employees of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Free to Employees. Additional Copies Ten Cents

EDITORIAL STAFF

Martin F. Carpenter
Elmer C. Leonard
Henry S. Crawford

Photographer, Robert Metcalf

Cartoonist
John Minshul

Illustrator, L. H. Horner

Make Motoring a Pleasure—Not A Peril

We are all looking to the warm weather and open roads when we can take the family out into the country for the week-end. The whole family can hardly wait. Dad has the family bus in shape ready for the first chance to take a long spin. Let's hope he hasn't forgotten the brakes and steering gear in his overhauling.

The motoring season has its perils. This year there will be more cars than ever on the highways, hence more care will be needed than ever before.

There are enough rules on safe driving to fill a large book but the National Safety Council recommends these three especially: Keep your car in good condition, keep it under control and let the other fellow have his share of the road. Follow these and your chances of keeping out of court and out of the hospital are excellent.

The motoring season is open season for the nut who risks his family, himself and his car in the most assinine of outdoor sports—racing a train to the crossing. With several months of motoring ahead this season and several more seasons to come, it's worth while to play safe.

It is just as important to play safely as to work safely. When you are hurt through your own recklessness while motoring, you must foot the bills yourself. There isn't even the slim benefit of a compensation check.

Don't make the summer season the silly season. Make it safe and enjoyable for your family and yourself.

The Safety Valve

Every hard boiled egg is yellow at heart. When a job requires real courage the braggart and the chance-taker can't qualify.

The best safety sermon is a good example.

A safeguard may make a machine "fool proof" but some fool can always find a way to remove it.

Watching your step brings promotion quicker than watching the clock.

Out of this nettle, danger,
We pluck this flower, safety.
—*Shakespeare.*

Many a man is carried out feet foremost because he rushed in head-long.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Safety first is but a joke;
Accidents will stop your pay check
Doctor bills will leave you broke.

Sing a song of gasoline,
A driver full of gin,
He tried to run into a cop
And the copper ran him in.

They put him on the rock pile
Because the judge had said
"You're guilty of a serious crime
It's lucky no one's dead."

The Romance of Cotton Machinery

Through the courtesy of George Bannon of the Drafting Room, the SPINDLE is to be favored with a series of articles on "The Romance of Cotton Machinery." The "Interesting Facts about Cotton" series, which have been appearing regularly in the SPINDLE for the past year, have been concluded, and the space given over to Mr. Gannon's material. The first instalment of this new series, printed below, is both interesting and instructive, and should prove very popular to the readers of the SPINDLE.

Centuries and centuries ago, before recorded history began, we are told by the archeologists that clothing made from textiles was then worn by the better classes, and that the method of making cloth was by means of a crude spinning distaff, and an ingenious hand loom.

A Primitive Hand Loom

Today we find many countries of the world ready to claim that they were the discoverers of the use of cotton, but it is impossible to learn where it was first used. The Egyptians credit the goddess Isis with its discovery; the Greeks claim that Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, gave it to their people; while the Chinese say that the great Emperor Yao invented it. In Greek mythology we read that Hercules, when in love with Omphale, debased himself by taking the spindle and spinning a cotton thread at her feet. Spinning was considered a work belonging to women only, and by spinning for her in this position, he was thought to have greatly humiliated himself.

How the ancients may have first discovered the art of spinning cotton is a very interesting speculation. If the reader will take a little cotton in the left hand, and by means of the first finger and thumb of the right

hand, take a few cotton fibres and gently twist them together, and at the same time draw the thread thus formed outward, it may be easily seen how a continuous thread is formed. To prevent the newly made thread from becoming tangled, one would, of course, wind it around a stick or some similar object.

According to Mr. Marsden, (who supposes the first spinner to have been a shepherd boy) a twig which was close at hand, would be the very thing to which he could attach his twisted fibres. He also supposes that, having spun a short length, the twig by accident was allowed to dangle, and in this position immediately began to untwist by spinning round in the reverse way until it ultimately fell to the ground. Instantly, the boy would argue to himself that, if this revolving twig could take the twist out, by reversion of its movements, it could be adjusted to put it in. In this idea, the spinning spindle probably had its origin, and very likely, Marsden's explanation is not very far from the truth.

A weighted twig or spindle would next be used, and as each length of spun thread was finished, it would be wound on to the spindle and fastened. As it would be extremely awkward to work the fibre up without a proper supply, a bundle of cotton was fastened to a stick and carried under the left arm, thus leaving the right hand free, as is done in some country districts in northern Europe

The Distaff

The Jersey Wheel

today. The modern name for this stick is "distaff" from low German.

The reign of Henry VII is said to have witnessed the introduction into England of the spindle and distaff. At the beginning of the 16th century, what was known as the Jersey wheel came into common use. Next came the Saxony or Leipsic wheel. Here for the first time is seen the combination of spindle flyer and bobbin. This machine was so arranged that by means of two grooved wheels of different diameters, but both driven by the large wheel similar to the Jersey wheel, the spinner obtained two speeds. The bobbin was attached to the smaller wheel, and the spindle, to which was fastened the flyer or twister, was driven by the larger wheel. By the spindle and flyer both revolving at the same velocity, the thread was attenuated and twisted as it was carried to the bobbin. The bobbin, driven by the smaller wheel had a motion of its own, much quicker than the spindle. In this way a bobbin of yarn was built up, and the saxony wheel no doubt gave many fruitful ideas to the inventors who appeared later on.

In the year 1720, in order to stimulate her woolen industry, Great Britain passed a law prohibiting the use or wear of any variety of cotton cloth under penalty of forfeiting to the informer the sum of five pounds.

Eighteen years later, however, we find a man by the name of Louis Paul recording an invention of a drawing frame. This drawing frame was a wooden apparatus on which were mounted three sets of rolls. The top rolls were wood covered with leather. The bottom rolls were of brass and were covered with grooved wood. This was indeed a very crude machine, and was operated by hand.

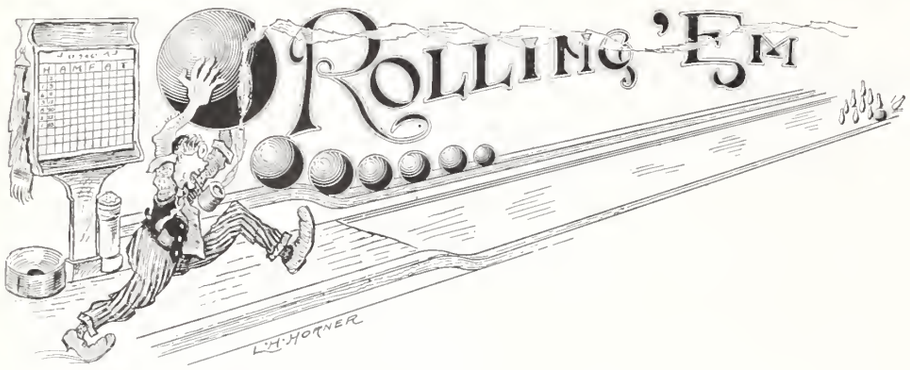
About 1738, John Watt of Litchfield, England, built a house for the manufacture of cotton yarn and hired help to run it. The business failed but his idea interested enterprising men of that day, and in 1742, we find a mill operating at Birmingham, giving employment to ten girls as operatives, and utilizing a two-ass-power power plant. Two asses were attached to a turnstile and as they walked around in a circle, they transmitted power to his crude machines. It took more work to whip the asses around their circuit than it did to run the plant. This enterprise, like Watt's attempt, was also a failure.

About this time, a man named Kay invented a shuttle for the hand loom, thereby adding another important component to the manufacture of cotton cloth.

The year 1763 was epoch-making for the cotton spinners. We find Watt patenting a steam engine, and Sir. Richard Arkwright showing a model of his machine for spinning cotton. Arkwright was a barber, and afterward became a dealer in hair and dye of his own manufacture. He was financed by Messrs. Need and Strutt (the latter being the inventor of the stocking frame) and a factory was built with one horse as the power plant.

After a great many legal battles, he finally won his patent rights and being a man of unusual and extraordinary business ability, he accumulated a fortune of $2,500,000 (a vast amount for those days), and won for himself the title in history as "The Father of the Factory System." Inasmuch as he was over fifty years of age before he acquired even the rudiments of learning, his achievements attracted the attention of the nobles, and in 1786, while lecturing before the King, he was knighted.

Next month there will appear a review of the early inventions of Hargreaves and Crompton, and the first Yankee attempts to start the cotton industry in America.



Spinning Wins Shop Bowling League

The Shop Bowling League finish lacked the close race staged last season, when the Spinning won out over the Spindles and the Cards in a three cornered race on the last night. This year the Spinning enjoyed a comfortable lead during the last two weeks of the season. The race for second place between the Bolsters and Cards, who were tied for third place in February, was interesting, the Bolsters finally winning over the Cards by two points. The Spindles, who had been runners-up to the Spinning team practically all season, finished in fourth place. They had a decided slump during the last three weeks of the season, even being defeated by the cellar champions, the Down Homers, three to one.

Montgomery, who, ever since the SPINDLE has been issued and many years previous to that time, has been the leading bowler of Whitinsville, proved his right to this title by leading the league with an average of 97.7. He started the first of the season in fifth place and has been overtaking his opponents each month. For example, he was in fifth place in November, fourth place in December, third place in January, tie for second place in February and defeated Willard, who had led the league practically all season, for first place by 1.4 points at the conclusion of the season. In order to do this Monty had to bowl an average of over 300 in the matches during the last month.

The prizes for the season are awarded to the following:

Winning Team	$30	Bisson (Capt.)
		Willard
		Wood
	Spinning	Kane
		Ballard
		Donovan
High Ind. Ave.	$7	Montgomery
2nd High Ind. Ave.	$3	Willard
High Single String	$4	Gentis
High Three Strings	$5	Willard
Second Place	$15	Hutt (Capt.)
		Ballard
	Bolsters	McGuinness
		Broadhurst
		Minshull
High Ind. Ave. on each team	$4	
Spinning		Willard
Bolsters		Broadhurst
Cards		Gentis
Spindles		Marien
Patterns		Montgomery
Foundry		Connors
Pickers		Malgren
Down Homers		W. Hall
High Individual Average (Handicap):		
1st prize	$5	Thos. Hamilton
2nd prize	$4	Wm. McGoey
3rd prize	$3	Patrick Duggan
4th prize	$2	John T. Wild
High Five Strings:		
1st prize	$5	Wm. McGoey
2nd prize	$4	Harold Johnston
3rd prize	$3	Jerry Foley
4th prize	$2	Henry Crawford
High Single String:		
1st prize	$5	Jerry Foley
2nd prize	$4	Harold Johnston
3rd prize	$3	Wm. McGoey
4th prize	$2	John Connors
5th prize	$1	Thomas Driscoll
High Team Total	$8	
		Connors (Capt.)
		Ferry
	Team No. 2	Dalton
		Duggan

SHOP BOWLING LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	%	Pinfall
Spinning	59	25	.702	28,678
Bolsters	52	32	.619	28,169
Cards	50	34	.595	28,625
Spindles	46	38	.548	28,436
Patterns	38	46	.452	28,429
Foundry	36	48	.428	28,103
Pickers	31	53	.369	28,060
Down Homers	20	60	.250	27,346

Individual Averages

Montgomery	97.7	Melia	89.8
Willard	96.3	Peltier	89.8
Marien	95.6	Dorsey	89.7
Gentis	95.4	Saragian	89.7
Malgren	94.0	Campo	89.6
Broadhurst	93.	Ballard, P.	89.1
Minshull	93.	McGuinness	89.0
Roche	92.5	Hall, J.	88.7
Connors	92.3	Hutt	88.7
Davidson	92.0	Boyd	88.6
Bisson	91.7	Donovan, L.	88.6
Nash	91.6	O'Brien	88.6
Hanna	91.4	Ballard, E.	88.3
Champagne	91.3	Donovan, F.	88.2
Hall, W.	91.0	Brown	88.1
Wood	90.4	McQuilken	87.9
Kane	90.2	Crompton	87.4
Paquette	90.0	Hasson	87.2
Veau	89.9	Shugrue	86.8

High Single Strings

Gentis	132	Saragian	116
Champagne	130	Connors	114
Malgren	126	O'Brien	114
Nash	125	Paquette	113
Roche	124	Campo	112
Bisson	123	Donovan, F.	112
Broadhurst	123	Dorsey	112
Willard	122	Melia	112
Davidson	122	McGowan	112
Donovan	119	McGuinness	112
Hutt	117	Hall, J.	111
Montgomery	116		

High Three Strings

Willard	331	Marien	308
Malgren	326	Davidson	308
Montgomery	324	McGuinness	308
Gentis	320	Donovan, L.	307
Broadhurst	317	Nash	306
Dorsey	316	Roche	306
Champagne	311	Connors	304
Hanna	300		

Foley's Team Wins Office Championship by One Point

Thursday night, March 13, determined the championship of the Office Bowling League when Team No. 3, under Captain Foley defeated Team No. 5 under Capt. Lamb by a score of 5 to 2. They won the championship by one point from Team No. 4 under Capt. Noble.

Team No. 2 under Capt. Connors had a fighting chance even in the last week, in case either of the leaders went into a bad slump, but Noble's team defeated Johnston's team six to one, which put Team No. 2 out of the running. It also made it necessary for the champions to take four points away from their competitors on Thursday night in order to tie for first place and five to win.

Capt. Foley's team led the league practically all season, being hard pushed by Team No. 4, with Team No. 2 always threatening to overtake them. Even in January the No. 3 Team was only one point ahead of No. 4.

The best improvement and the most consistent bowling in the league was shown by Harold Johnston, who held the high individual average all the season, showing an improvement of about four points over last season's bowling. McGoey was second in improvement and although not quite as steady in his bowling, had several exceptionally good nights which place him in a position for many prizes.

In announcing the winners of the prizes it must be kept in mind that no bowler can have more than two individual prizes, no bowler can have more than one average prize, and, regardless of all other prizes won, any bowler is entitled to team prizes as won by his team.

McGoey of the championship team wins five prizes but according to the rules will have to give up one, which undoubtedly will be the fourth high individual average, in which case the prize will go to Connors.

The prize winners are as follows:

Winning Team—	$25	Foley (Capt.)
		McGoey
Team No. 3		Park
		Hamilton
		Larkin
High Individual Averages:		
1st prize	$5	Harold Johnston
2nd prize	$4	Walter Cain
3rd prize	$3	Jerry Foley
4th prize	$2	Wm. McGoey

Office Bowling League Standing

	W	L	%	Pinfall
Team No. 3	85	55	.607	35,494
Team No. 4	84	56	.600	35,311
Team No. 2	81	59	.579	35,293
Team No. 5	59	81	.421	35,168
Team No. 6	58	82	.414	34,859
Team No. 1	53	87	.379	34,720

High Single Strings

Foley	129	Ferry	116
Johnston, H.	127	Crawford, H.	114
McGoey	126	Lamb	113
Connors	120	Brennan	112
Driscoll	120	Scott	112
Noyes	119	Noble	111
Adams	116	Hamilton	111
Cain	116	Park	111

High Five Strings

McGoey	517	Cain	491
Johnston, H.	509	Connors	490
Foley	505	Ferry	488
Crawford, H.	503	Park	487
Driscoll	493	Dalton	486

Individual Averages

Johnston, H.	95.5	Park	87.8
Cain	93.0	Hamilton	87.6
Foley	91.6	Greenwood	86.1
McGoey	91.2	Duggan	86.0
Connors	90.4	Parcher	85.8
Lincoln	89.6	Carpenter	85.4
Adams	89.5	Dalton	85.3
Driscoll	89.3	Alden	85.1
Wild	89.3	Crawford, W.	84.9
Noyes	88.4	Johnston, E.	83.2
Lamb	88.3	Leonard	83.2
Crawford, H.	88.2	Ball	82.8
Ferry	88.1	Brennan	82.8
Noble	88.1	Whipple	79.5
Scott	87.9		

Individual Averages (Handicap)

Hamilton	95.1	Driscoll	91.1
McGoey	94.8	Carpenter	90.9
Duggan	94.0	Crawford, H.	90.9
Wild	93.8	Connors	90.7
Park	92.5	Crawford, W.	90.3
Foley	92.2	Greenwood	90.3
Ferry	92.1	Lamb	89.8
Lincoln	91.3	Whipple	88.2
Noyes	91.3	Brennan	87.7
Ball	91.2	Johnston, E.	87.7
Alden	91.4		

At it again! Harold Vaughan and ?

The owner of a big plant, addressing a new employee: "Did my foreman tell you what you will have to do?"

"Yes, sir, he told me to wake him up when I see you coming."

—*Forbes.*

Johnston: "Have you heard that new song about the wheelbarrow?"

Dalton: "No, how does it go?"

Johnston: "You push it."

Open your windows, and don't be afraid of the night air. That's the only kind there is, after the sun goes down.

Irate Housewife: "Ain't you the same man I gave a mince pie to last Christmas?"

Tramp (bitterly): "No, mum, I'm not; and wot's more, the doctor says I never will be."

—*El Paso Herald.*

Doctor: "If anything comes to worry you, cast it aside—forget it."

Patient: "Thanks, doctor, I'll remember that when your bill comes in!"

—*The Humorist.*

The Whitin Home Garden Club

"Fresh from the Garden"

Speak Quick! Choice lots are going fast. There will be more gardens this year than ever before, and you will have all the time you want to work them. Remember, every one will be supplied, but you must "speak quick."

All applications must be presented at Burnap's Office by April 15th. After that date, your chance may be gone. Come in with us. Raise your own supply of vegetables. "Fresh from the Garden" is our slogan. Make Application Now. Membership in the Club will cost you one dollar, and your garden is assured. Books and pamphlets on Gardening, Poultry, Bees, Flowers, Strawberries, and many other subjects can be procured by applying to the Officers of the Club.

J. T. Cahill, *Secretary.*

As the World Wags

By Philip Hale

Objections to "The Star Spangled Banner" come up every year. Friends of those who have written patriotic verses are especially loud in demanding a substitution. Mr. Will U. Takit writes to us with regard to the statements that "The Star Spangled Banner" is hard to sing. It occurs to him that this difficulty would fade away if the refrain were known.

This appears to be the burden of the following verse found in my scrapbook and of unknown origin:

"Oh! say, can you sing, from the start to the end
What so proudly you stand for when orchestras play it,
When the whole congregation, in voices that blend
Strike up the grand tune, and then torture and slay it.
How valiant they shout when they're first starting out,
But 'The dawn's early light' finds them floundering about;
'Tis 'The Star Spangled Banner' they're trying to sing,
But they don't know the verse of the precious brave thing.
Hark 'The twilight's last gleaming' has some of them stopped.
But the valiant survivors press forward serenely,
To 'The ramparts we watched,' when some others are dropped
And the loss of the leaders is manifest keenly.
Then 'The rockets' red glare' gives the bravest a scare,
And there's few left to face 'the bombs bursting in air.'
'Tis a thin line of heroes that manage to save
The last of the verse and the 'Home of the brave.' "

—*Boston Herald.*

Steam Hammer Reflections

By C. T. Burlin

When the editor of this very interesting paper told me the other day to write up something about Blacksmiths, I was very much surprised, as the understanding in the first place was that I was going to write all I knew so that I would never have to write any more. I have done so, and thought I was resting on my laurels.

However, he insisted and I agreed with the one provision that there be no salary attached to it. To this he very enthusiastically agreed, saying that that was just what he had thought himself. His enthusiasm on that subject was a little more wholehearted than I anticipated, so I will get square by putting in some poetry loaned from Clement B. Shaw's translation of Tegner's *Frithiof's Saga:*

King Bele and Thornsten

"Let might now stand as guard to our nation's door,
And peace unsullied flourish from shore to shore!
The sword is for defense, not for slaying foemen,
And shields were forged as locks for the barns of yeomen.

"Who would oppress his land, were a foolish man,
For kings can only do what their subjects can;
The mountain tree now verdant will fade to-morrow,
If from the earth no moisture its roots may borrow.

* * * * *

"Boast not ancestral glory! Each stands alone;
Canst thou not bend the bow, it is not thine own.
What wouldst thou do with merit that lieth buried?
By their own force the currents of seas are hurried.

"A man of friends bereft, though he yet be strong,
Like oak despoiled of bark, cannot sojourn long!
With friends, he thrives as tree in the forest groweth,
Refreshed by brooks and safe from the storm that bloweth.

* * * * *

"Choose not the friendship first upon thee imposed;
An empty house stands open, the rich is closed.
Choose one; vain quest for others aside be throwing,—
The world doth know, O Halfdan, what three are knowing.

"Great strength is given by heaven; but, Frithiof, know
That power unlinked with wisdom can naught bestow.
A bear with twelve men's strength is by one man mastered;
The shield defeats the sword-thrust,—the law, the dastard.

"The proud is feared by few, but despised by all,
And arrogance, O Frithiof, precedes a fall.
Aloft have many soared now on crutches bending;—
Crops come by weather, fortune the winds are sending.

"Trust not the one-night ice, nor the spring-day snow,
Nor sleeping snake, nor suppliant maiden's vow;
For woman's heart is turned on a wheel that rolleth,
And neath the hue of lily caprice controlleth.

"To thee and thine comes death as the common lot,
But one thing know I, Frithiof, that dieth not:
The self-writ records left by the men who perish;
Choose therefore thou the right, and the noble cherish!"

The Plain of Ida

"In Gimle the lofty
There shall the hosts
Of the virtuous dwell,
And through ages
Taste of deep gladness."

—*Howitt*

"Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife . . ."

"Well, don't come to me for sympathy; you might know something would happen to you, hanging around here five nights a week."

—*Honeycomb Briefs.*

Mr. Eichenstein returned home from business and found his wife rocking the baby and singing, "By-low, baby, by-low; by-low, baby, by-low—"

"Dot's right, Sarah. You teach him to buy low, and I'll teach him to sell high."

—*Everybody's Magazine.*

"Say, dad, I got in trouble at school today and it's all your fault. Remember when I asked you how much a million dollars was?"

"Yes, I remember."

"Well, teacher asked me today, and 'helluva lot' isn't the right answer."

James Leitch, one of our fitters in the South, writes us from Roxboro, N. C., enclosing an editorial on North Carolina's roads. Mr. Leitch says that the state's present road-building enterprise, as well as the excellent roads already completed, have been made possible largely by the increase of cotton manufacturing in the South.

"Discussing North Carolina's road-building, H. K. Witherspoon in *North Carolina Commerce and Industry* says that the average layman cannot grasp the magnitude of the road-building enterprise in which the state is now engaged, nor does he realize the investment that the state is making in a network of modern highways. At the present time road and bridgework under contract and construction totals $39,277,527 and includes a mileage of 1,952 miles. If built in a single stretch, this mileage would extend more than twice across the state, following the route of the Central Highway. Approximately 1,022 miles of this total is being hard surfaced at a cost, in round figures, of $29,925,000, while 922 miles are being graded and surfaced with sand clay, topsoil or gravel at a cost of $8,341,000.

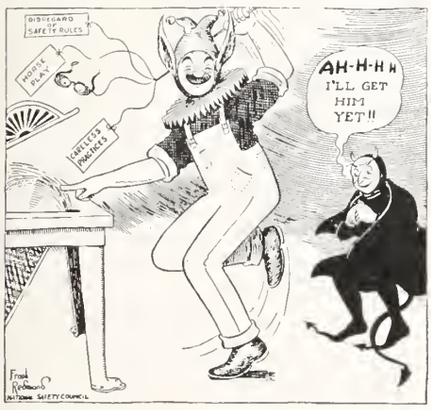
" . . . The coming of motor cars and the realization of the thinking people of the state that North Carolina, like a human being, was no better than its arteries, have wrought a marvelous change in conditions. Within a few years this state will have a system of all-the-year-around roads unsurpassed anywhere, the outgrowth of which will be the development to the highest point of the industrial and agricultural resources of North Carolina."

"It is every man's duty," says A. P. Giannini, "to strive to give his children the best possible equipment for life. But to leave millions to young sons is dangerous. Each of us is better for having to make our own money in the world. God meant us to work. Those who don't work never amount to anything. To take from any one the incentive to work is a questionable service."

—*American Magazine.*

Safety Hints from History "All Fools' Holiday"

Custom dating back to nobody knows when has set aside April 1 as "All Fools' Day." In ancient times every king had a court fool whose job was to enliven the court by his foolish antics. Now, nearly every manufacturing department has at least one fool who keeps the foreman everlastingly on the lookout lest his foolishness result in accident to himself or others.



Probably the stone age fool experimented with a stone hatchet to see if it were harder than someone else's skull. When firearms came into use he looked in the muzzle instead of the breech or pointed it at a friend to see if it were loaded. He's still at it. He also likes to monkey around the business end of a machine to see if it will bite.

Fools range from the plain dumb variety to the purely cussed. Some can be cured if taken early and treated rough. Others are hopeless. They can't be trusted with a rubber razor.

The practical joker is perhaps the worst pest. He never knows that his joke is loaded until the ambulance is called for his victim.

Fools seem to have proverbial luck. Usually it is the other fellow who is the victim of their foolishness. But the fool himself is sure to get the fool killer's axe eventually.

Don't be like the "expert" fool once employed on a construction gang. He had two left hands, his fingers were all thumbs and his head was merely a knot to keep his spine from unraveling. He got into trouble every time the foreman turned his head and his injuries cost the company a neat sum for compensation and medical treatment. He got the gate one day when the foreman discovered him standing at the rear of a mule trying to braid its tail. The mule would have kicked his brains out but it knew he hadn't any and did not want to crack his hoofs against solid substance.

Two young surveyors working in a Louisiana swamp spied what they at first thought was a hoop snake; but at second glance they saw that two snakes, each with the other's tail in its mouth, were strenuously trying to swallow each other.

On reaching camp that night, they told their snake story to the cook, a gray-haired veteran of the swamps.

"That was a mighty curious sight, boys," said the old man, "a mighty curious sight. I reckon you wouldn't have believed it if you hadn't seen it, would you?"

"Probably not," agreed the boys.

"Well," said the old man, "I didn't see it."

The Ten Commandments of the Boss

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

2. Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long.

3. Give me more than I expect, and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

4. You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my place.

5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can see temptation when they meet it.

6. Mind your own business and, in time, you'll have a business of your own to mind.

7. Don't do anything which hurts your self-respect.

8. It's none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my money.

10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

—*The Rotarian.*

SPINDLE JOB IN 1895

Those now working in the shop are: First row (2) G. E. Barnes, Spindle job, (6) B. R. Sweet, Supt., Office; second row (1) Patrick Murphy, Spindle job, (8) L. W. Kane, Screw job; third row (5) George Peck, Milling job; fourth row (6) George Boutilier, Spindle job, (8) Thomas Fitzpatrick, Spindle job; fifth row (2) Louis Morrell, Spindle job, (3) L. J. Roy, Spindle job, (5) William Austin, Spindle job, (6) William Norberry, Spindle job, (8) Dexter Wood, Spindle job.

Community Gymnasium Notes

Women's Night

A very interesting and enjoyable time, for ladies only, was held at the Whitin Gymnasium on Wednesday evening, March 12th. Miss Calhoun started the program promptly at 7:30 in spite of the contentions of some of the men folks that it couldn't be done.

Community singing led by Miss Alma Houghton, Supervisor of music in the public schools, opened the program. Following this came a play *"O'Keefe's Circuit"* staged by the Senior girls. Margaret McKaig as "Mr. O'Keefe himself" did most of the talking, and her portrayal of a fussy, flashy boss with lots of "pep" was most commendable. Edith Fullerton as "Maggie" the gum-chewing stenographer fulfilled all expectations, and Linda Birchall as "Bill" the impudent office boy, provided no little fun. Lucia Bates and Alice Magill as "Mose" and "Charlie" in a colored song and dance were obliged to repeat their stunt. Elizabeth McCrea as "Spirituella" a fake spiritualistic medium, communed with the spirit of her dead canary, and brought forth many amusing local anecdotes and jokes which evoked round after round of laughter. Miss Lillian Cederholm sang "Long, Long Ago," and Doris Aldrich in a ludicrous costume recited a number in Swedish dialect. Catherine Munt, "The Deacon" who appeared with Lily Bogie as "His Wife," was most realistically "vamped" by Mary Cook who appeared as Ruth Sandy Knee, a dancer. Helen Cotter in a Spanish Costume sang "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise." Her number was well received. Evelyn Flinton with her light bobbed hair, and Helen Gellatly with her dark bobbed hair were most captivating as "The Hippity Hoppity Twins" in an Irish jig. Mildred Sylvester "did her stuff" as piano accompanist for the crowd.

After another round of community singing, featured by an impromtu orchestra in Italian costume, which, with the aid of dish pans, rolling pins, sweet potato whistles, shovels, etc., rendered "O Solo Mio," and "Santa Lucia," the Senior women put on a play called "Patsy."

Mrs. Hall as Nita Farrell was particularly good, and Mrs. Marshall as "Patsy" the Irish maid provided a great many laughs. Mrs. Redman who took the part of "Aunt Lu" did the coaching for this play and great credit is due her for its success.

To close the festivities, a series of volley ball games was played between the Senior girls and the Senior women, the latter winning two out of the three contests.

April Twenty-third

O'Leary's Orchestra which made such a decidedly fine impression in February will be the attraction at the big Easter Wednesday dance to be held April 23rd. The orchestra has consented to give one or two extra concert numbers preceding the dancing and sometime during the evening. The regular prices will be charged.

April Thirtieth

Dr. Denis McCarthy who was to have lectured at the building on March 19th will be with us April 30th instead. Dr. McCarthy is so well known that it is hardly necessary to speak of his splendid readings, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to attend his lecture, will feel amply repaid for so doing. It is not often that a man of his calibre is heard in Whitinsville. His lectures are totally different from those given by the ordinary platform speaker, being helpful, entertaining and instructive, and given by a man who has a keen insight into human nature.

Girls' Basketball

The girls played their first home basketball game of the season on Saturday, February 23, as a preliminary to the local team's second game with the Inter Nos Club of Providence. Many of the spectators had never seen a girls' basketball game before and the floor regulations and the different girls' rules was sometimes confusing to them. Our girls came out on top, defeating the Worcester Girls' Club by a 29 to 19 score.

The girls' third game was played in our gymnasium on Wednesday evening, February 27th with girls from the Worcester Post Business Institute as their opponents. In spite of the fact that the Northbridge High School was playing a championship game with Oxford High School on the same night, there was quite a large crowd who gathered at the gymnasium to watch the girls play. In what appeared to be a rather rough game, the girls from the Institute were defeated 26 to 7.

On Friday evening, March 7th, the local girls journeyed to Worcester and again took the Worcester Girls' Club into camp to the tune of 25 to 21. During the intermission between halves, a party of four arrived from Whitinsville, and they claim that their presence and "wise cracks" were responsible for the three baskets that were dropped in in rapid succession during the last few minutes of play, and they accept full credit for winning the game.

As a preliminary to the game of W. C. A. against the Clark College Seconds, played on Saturday evening, March 15th, the local girls' team lined up against the Wickwire-Spencer girls. In a nip and tuck battle, the game ended 16 to 16, and the referee disappointed the gallery by announcing that the league rules forbid the girls from playing off tie games.

Edith Fullerton, the popular and dashing center on the girls' team is leaving shortly to take up training as a nurse at the Children's hospital in Boston. The girls gave her a farewell shower on Saturday evening, March 8th, and she received many very lovely gifts. About 20 girls attended the affair.

Big Circus Coming To Whitinsville

On May 9th and 10th, the Whitin Memorial Gymnasium will be the scene of one of the largest and best circuses that has ever come to Whitinsville. The committee is hard at work, and with the apparent local talent, it is expected that a show will be staged which will provide no end of fun for the participants and an amusing spectacle which the townspeople will be more than willing to support.

In
ge
m-
gh
as
ed
rl-
a
m
7.
he
er
ls'
to
en
m
at
ere
hat
on
ay,
ing
of
ge
en-
am
en-
dle,
the
by
les
tie
and
n is
ing
ital
are-
ing,
any
irls
0
titin
the
est
hit-
l at
ocal
will
Not
ms-
ope
ort.

c
M
In
th
(
mac
Whe
Ballar
the fo
formed
had ha

Job, and
epartment.

Fred Clough Resigns

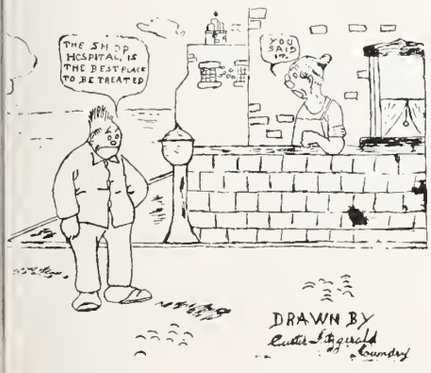
Fred Clough, foreman of the Electrical job, has recently resigned to take up new duties with the New England Power Company at Davis Bridge, Vt., where he will be stationed as electrical mechanic at the new power station.

Mr. Clough joined the Whitin Machine Works in November, 1908, and worked on the Roll job as a lathe hand, and was later transferred to the freight department where he was put in charge of the newly formed Cutting-off job.

In February, 1910, he returned to Maine and for five years was chief operator at the Hydro-Electric Station of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Paper Company at Waterville, Me.

In December, 1915, he was re-employed at the Whitin Machine Works as assistant to Harry Hazelton, foreman of the Electrical Department. Mr. Hazelton resigned in September, 1919, at which time Mr. Clough was appointed foreman of the department. Mr. Clough has made many friends in the Whitin Machine Works and they are all very sorry to have him leave.

The members of the Electrical Department presented him with a Waltham watch and chain.

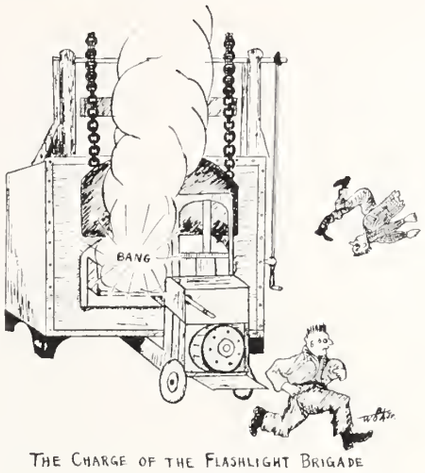


A new artist in the person of Curtis Fitzgerald of the Foundry, has been discovered. The above pen and ink sketch is one of several specimens of his drawings which were submitted to the SPINDLE.

What do they mean ?

News item from *The Shuttle*, La-Grange, Georgia:

A lot of the young people from here are out kodaking Sunday evening.



THE CHARGE OF THE FLASHLIGHT BRIGADE

Mr. Paul Weber, a photographer from Boston, with Martin Carpenter and Benny Leonard of the Employment Department, recently went through the shop to take flash-light photographs of the different jobs. All during the tour and especially while they were "pouring-off" in the Foundry, the flash-light powders were handled very gingerly and the utmost precaution was taken to guard against any possibility of their being ignited from sparks from the molten iron.

Everything went nicely until the new Annealing room was reached. Here with his usual precaution, Carpenter placed the powders on top of a pile of castings in the farthermost corner of the room, as far away from the furnaces as he could possibly get. They interrupted the work of the electric truckman for a few moments while they took a picture of him removing a charge from one of the new electric annealing furnaces. When the picture was taken the truckman continued to re-charge the furnace with the help of his electric truck. Suddenly there came a sharp report and from the half-open door of the furnace there issued huge volumes of white smoke which completely filled the whole room.

At first it was not known what had happened, but when Mr. Carpenter looked for his flash-light powders, he discovered that the castings on which he had left them had been put into the furnace.

The eternal triangle may be likened to a chess game—a king, a queen and knight without the aid of a bishop.

The Return of the Prodigal Sons

On Tuesday night, March 11, during the worst part of the recent blizzard, Harold Vaughn and Newell Wallace, both of the Production Department, together with Charles MacKinnon, night watchman, and William Smith of Stoddard Avenue, Plummers, left Whitinsville about 7.15 to go to Manchaug to see a basketball game. When they reached Manchaug about 8.10, they found the entire town without lights and the basketball game called off on account of darkness.

Leaving Manchaug, they decided to go home through Sutton and Millbury. At the foot of Putnam Hill in Sutton, they got stuck in a snow drift, and although they put on chains and shovelled snow for almost an hour, they were unable to get through. "Moco" Vaughn in a desperate effort to help out, got behind the car and began to push. "Bill" Smith was at the wheel and as the car spurted forward a few feet, "Moco" measured his length in the slush.

Finally they gave it up as a bad job and went to a nearby farmhouse and asked for lodging for the night. The Polish inmates were most hospitable, and provided for the "orphans of the storm" two mattresses, one white man's blanket, and one horse blanket. In the toss up, "Mac" and "Smitty" won the horse blanket, while "Moco" and "Pee Wee" Wallace gathered themselves under the folds of the white man's blanket.

"Smitty" to insure his share of the horse blanket, slept with his fingers through the rings provided for the harness, and lulled by the fragrant aroma of their covering, fell peace-

fully to sleep dreaming of the old farm.

At 5:45 they were aroused from their slumbers by the Polish Barn-Yard Symphony Orchestra. After hastily donning their clothes (one pair of shoes apiece), they paid the farmer for their night's lodging and again stepped out into the blizzard.

Abandoning the car which was then almost hidden in snow, "Moco" broke the trail back to Manchaug. Upon reaching this "city of the unburied dead," they aroused the keeper of the local dog-cart and compelled him to prepare them a goodly breakfast of ham, eggs, and beans.

With their spirits thus rejuvenated, they came in unto the city of East Douglas, where they were able to get into telephone communication with America. After a brief rest, they again "hit the trail" and reached their native habitat around 11:30. When their parents saw them, they ran and fell on their necks, and wept.

Another freak egg was brought in by Paul Kmiotek who was recently laid off on the Roll job. This egg has the semblance of a summer squash and is very small in size, being about the size of a bantam hen's egg. Paul has twelve hens which he keeps on his place near Craggy Peak, Plummers section.

The small egg above is referred to on page 14, column 2.

Educational Advantages at Harvard

Headlines from the *Worcester Daily Telegram:*

HARVARD YOUTH WINS COUNTY EGG-LAYING CONTEST

Bert Hill of the Foundry is getting out his fishing outfit and is going to look it over in preparation for the coming season. We hope that his rheumatism does not return this year because he knows too many good fishing spots.

Tony Marteka who works on the Roll job, tells us that he used to be a coal miner. In the above picture, indicated by an arrow, we find Tony in his mining outfit. The Victor Mine where Tony worked was a mile and a half below the surface. Some of the other mines of this group which is known as the Russell Mines were three miles down. Tony was obliged to mine coal in a space 2 feet 8 inches high, and 30 feet wide. During the war, Tony earned $20 a week for short time, and sometimes over $100 a week with overtime, but out of his earnings was obliged to purchase his own tools and dynamite which consumed about 25% of his wages.

"Ray" Meader of the Foundry has been drawn for the grand jury for the spring term of the Federal Court at Boston.

W. P. Montgomery of the Production Department established a new high three string record on Friday, February 15th at the Rockdale Allies when he rolled a three string total of 370, consisting of individual strings of 127, 121, and 122. The former record was 352.

A large oil furnace and core oven is being installed in the core room. One of the old style coal ovens will be removed to make room for the new oven.

Frank Shugrue of the Foundry will be glad to show his samples of clothing to any one desiring a suit. He is local agent for the Style Center suits. His prices are $31.50, and $49.50. The fit is guaranteed.

Pete Saragian of Charlie Stuart's job and Walter Flinton of Welch's job started out one evening to keep a date in Worcester. They got on the street car at New Village, and intended to get off at the garage and use Pete's machine for the rest of the trip. However, during the brief trolley ride, Pete showed Flinton one of his love letters, and it was so interesting that they both had to walk back to the garage from Memorial square.

Uncle Jack: "It is very good lemonade, I'm sure, but tell me, Bonnie, why do you sell yours for three cents a glass when Charley gets five for his?"

Miss Bonnie: "Well, you mustn't tell anybody, Uncle Jack, but the puppy fell in mine and I thought it ought to be cheaper."

"Mamma, are peaches good canned up?"

"Yes, dear."

"Would the new maid be good canned?"

"Of course not. Why ask such foolish questions?"

"Because I heard papa tell her she was a peach."

"Ah! then she shall immediately be canned."

Indiscretion in public office, which leads to the questionable association of private interests with the interests of the nation, may command as great a penalty as downright dishonesty. There are men involved in the investigation of oil leases who are known to be honest, able men. Their friends cannot doubt that. But men in public life sometimes have to pay a high price for not thinking things through.

The WHITIN Spindle

His Majesty's Ship Pinafore at Picnic Point, Whitinsville

MAY - JUNE
1924
Vol. 5 No. 8

THE PRINCIPALS IN PINAFORE

Eugene Beaudry as Dick Deadeye; Mrs. Dyson Barker as Little Buttercup, William Donlon as Capt. Corcoran; Mrs. Hildegarde Lasell Watson as Josephine; Moses J. Brines as Ralph Rackshaw; Edward Dwyer as the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, Miss Sarah Hopkinson as Hebe, and David Gellatly as Tom Tucker.

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 5 WHITINSVILLE, MASS., MAY–JUNE, 1924

Comic Opera Pinafore Presented by Local Singers

"His Majesty's Ship Pinafore" written by the famous composers Gilbert & Sullivan, was presented in Whitinsville by an entire local cast, on the afternoon and evening of May 31, and on the evenings of June 2 and 3, at Picnic Point.

This production, without doubt, surpassed any entertainment, either musical or dramatic, that has ever been staged in the Town of Northbridge. Those who attended the "Whitinsville Follies" in December were very much impressed with the talent which it was possible to obtain here in town. Everyone was more than pleased with the result, but the staging of "Pinafore" was another great step forward.

To Mrs. Chester W. Lasell the greatest credit must be given, for it was under her personal direction that the cast was brought together; that the remarkable ship on which the play was staged was built, and the orchestra of local talent was formed.

The ship "Pinafore" was built to specifications by the members of the carpenter shop of the Whitin Machine Works, as also was the auditorium platform on which it was possible to seat approximately 1500 people. The electrical department comes in for its share of praise for the efficient work in lighting the ship and the entire grounds.

The Hornpipe Dancers

Mrs. Chester W. Lasell under whose direction the opera was given

We are glad to print herewith a short article about the play as written by Mrs. Lasell.

"The voyage of H. M. S. Pinafore was not all roses, but she was manned by one hundred heroes and heroines and cast anchor amid safe rejoicing.

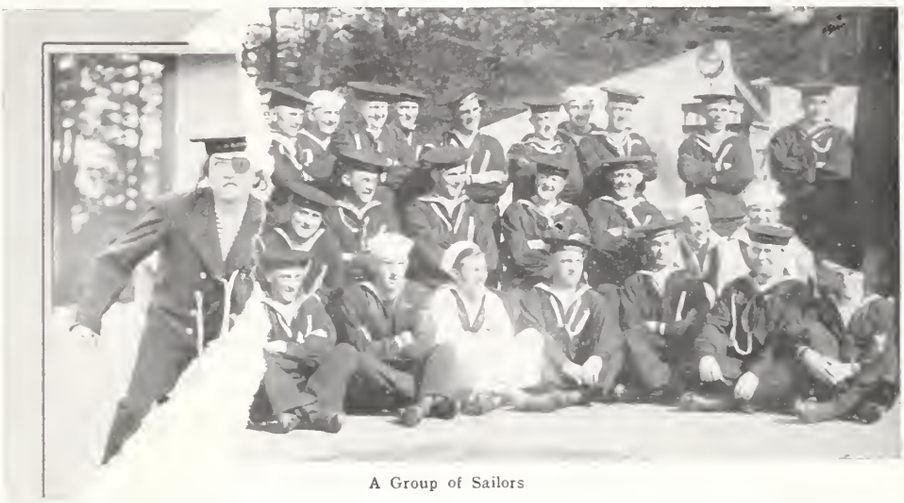
"The two pilots, Mr. Torrens with his baton and Mr. Leigh with his rouge pot and his despairing cry of—'Ladies, ladies', kept her off the reefs of the lower Mumford. Besides, the men who laid her keel did it so solidly, and she was so magnificently painted and lighted, and the band played so well, and the police along the coast were so extraordinarily efficient. In fact, not only was there splendid cooperation in the cast, but each and every one who had anything whatsoever to do with the performance showed the deepest interest and happiest ability in the work."

" 'The best amateur performance of Pinafore ever given' said the critics from Boston, Worcester and Providence, and we know they were sincere because they said it not only to us but to people who had no hand in the show. Also we rather agree with them.

"A little timely sunshine would have doubled our gate receipts and enabled us to give to the Hospital and the Village Relief. But just think what we *have* accomplished in spite of the weather and in spite of the expense of the ship and the grandstand, an expense equal to that of building a new theater for one play.

"There has been a rumor that these entertainments were largely subsidized. This was not true of the 'Follies' which each time cleared about $500, or this entertainment which was so handicapped by the continued postponement due to bad weather, that although our receipts were approximately three thousand dollars, showing marked appreciation of the splendid performance, it will not be sufficient to cover the entire expense involved.

"We want this cast not to break up, but to organize and form charter members of 'The Musical and Dramatic Society', open to all who have something to express and the gift of expressing it; a society without dues, but with the genuine spirit of cooperation—no outcome of Pinafore could be finer."



A Group of Sailors

ast of
.. M. S.
Pinafore

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., First Lord of the Admiralty
Mr. Edward Dwyer

Capt. Corcoran, Commanding H. M. S. Pinafore, Mr. Wm. Donlon

Ralph Rackstraw, Able Seaman,
Mr. Moses J. Brines

Dick Deadeye, Able Seaman,
Mr. Eugene Beaudry

Bill Bobstay, Boatswain's Mate,
Mr. Harry Whittaker

Bob Becket, Carpenter's Mate,
Mr. William Spratt

Tom Tucker, The Midshipmite,
Mr. David Gellatly

Josephine, The Captain's Daughter,
Mrs. Hildegarde Lasell Watson

Hebe, Sir Joseph's First Cousin,
Miss Sarah Hopkinson

Little Buttercup, A Portsmouth Bumboat Woman Mrs. Dyson Barker

Chorus

Doris Aldrich
Edyth Ashworth
Florence Baldwin
Mrs. Dyson Barker
Lucia Bates
Mrs. Andrew Baird
Mrs. Merwin Brown
Lily Begie
Lillian Cederholm
Helen Cotter
Jane Currie
Marion Currie
Eva Feen
Mrs. T. G. Flagg
Mrs. Kirby Hall
Belle Hamilton
Alma Holton
Sarah Hopkinson
Gladys Hyde
Ethel Kenney
Blanche Lescoe
Alice Magill
Marjorie Meader
Mrs. Harry Moore
Mrs. Harold Oakes
Gwendolyn Searles
Geraldine Searles
Grace Smith
Marion Smith
Mrs. William Spencer
Ruth Stewart
Mrs. Hildegarde Lasell Watson
Katherine Walsh
Arthur Adams
Charles Adams
James Ashworth
Ernest Ballard
Raymond Bazinet
Eugene Beaudry
Moses J. Brines
Henry Bouvier
Irving Dalton
William Donlon
Edward Dwyer
David Gellatly
Harry Jackson
Edward Kane
George Kane
George R. Kay
Albert Kidd
William Larmour
R. W. Larmour
Robert Marshall
William McGoey
James McRoberts
Robert Morey
Edward Nuttall
Albert Porter
Thomas Roche
Charles Paine
William Spratt
Harry Whittaker

The Orchestra

Raymond Adams
Ira Bates
Merwin Brown
Siguard Helland
Orlando Holland
Harry L. MaLette
William Kearnan
Grace Kizirbohosian
John Lasell
Harmon Nelson
Mrs. Harmon Nelson
John Pichette
George Thompson
Miss Holton
Mrs. Brines

Hornpipe Dancers

Agnes Hackett
Helen Gellatly
Evelyn Flinton
Catherine Gellatly
David Gellatly
Muriel Barker
Margaret Gellatly

Sailors Who Dress the Ship

Harry Lees, Walling Kuekan, David Magill, Oscar Martin, Francis Fredette, Benj. Hall, James R. Clarke, Robt. Clark, Kenneth Liberty, Joseph Pelier, Wm. Kearnan, Edward Birchall, Geo. Dyer, Wm. Baines, Albert Kelly, Arthur Fullerton, Edw. Kearnan, Robert Henson, Raymond Fullerton, Philip Kuekan, Norman Reed, Harold Adams, Everett Johnston.

You Can't Prove It by Us

Sometimes the English language might just as well be Chinese or ancient Egyptian, as far as we are concerned. Dr. E. W. Balmer showed us a clipping from a medical journal which we don't doubt he has been digesting as easily as if it were a third grade primer. For your own interest we suggest you at least glance over the following paragraph.

"In February, 1922, (1), I had the opportunity of reading a paper before the Philadelphia Neurological Society, embodying my preliminary observations with those of a number of other physicians, on the non-narcotic, hypno-analgesic drug, allonal, representing a chemical combination of a new hypnotic, allyl-isopropyl-barbituric acid, and the analgesic element, phenyl-dimethyl-dimethyl-amino-pyrazolon (amidopyrin). Actuated by the promise of therapeutic value in the field of neurology which first experiences with allonal indicated, among them the results obtained during the spring and summer of 1921, by Dercum, reported by Gilpin (2), in a case of a malignant growth involving the cauda equina, associated with considerable pain which had resisted even morphine, I presented some observations on it before the society."

They Arrived with Sir Joseph's Party

Richard Donovan

Veteran of Sixty-One Years' Service

Our oldest employee in length of service, Richard Donovan, died in the latter part of May, at his home on High Street. He commenced work in the Whitin Machine Works in 1863, sixty-one years ago, and started his apprenticeship in the foundry at the rate of 62 cents a day. He was a moulder for fifty years. After that he was a member of the core room until his retirement about a year ago. We extend our sympathy to the members of his family.

Presented Forty-Year Pin

Thomas Drohan of the Foundry became a member of the forty-year veterans in the month of April. For almost thirty-five years he has been employed as a moulder. His first job in the Whitin Machine Works was with Lloyd Smith where he started as a filer boy. After a year and six months he was placed on the Loom job under Malcom Burbank, and six months later was transferred to the Milling job under Leslie Wade. He was employed there for two years. He was next placed at work on the core bench where he made cores for three years and then started as an apprentice in the foundry. The members of the shop and foundry extend their congratulations to Mr. Drohan on his service record.

The members of the Cylinder job are sorry to lose the daily presence of Jeremiah Connors, who was recently placed on the retired list, after a service record of fifty-six years in the Whitin Machine Works. Mr. Connors has recently recovered from a slight heart attack and he has decided to take it easy for a while at least, rather than to attend his usual duties.

We were sorry to hear of the sickness of Thomas Gorman, a member of the Spinning job. Mr. Gorman started in the Whitin Machine Works in 1864, and except for a period of twenty years, during which time he served as postmaster in Whitinsville, he has been steadily employed in the Whitin Machine Works. Mr. Gorman, this month, received a forty-year pin, in recognition of this long period of employment.

John Marshall of the Bolster job is another of the forty-year service veterans since the last Spindle went to press. His forty years terminated May 24. Mr. Marshall has a unique record in that he has always been a member of the Bolster job. When he first came to work the department was located where the large Tool job is at present, and later it was moved to the room occupied by the Service Department. Upon the completion of the west wing of the same building the Bolster job was moved to its present place. His work has been mainly connected with the polishing and grinding of bolster cases.

John Marshall Completes Forty Years' Service

James Rankin

Fifty-Six Years with Whitin Machine Works

Another of our fifty-year veterans, James Rankin, was lost to us by death, on Friday, May 16. He was a member of the Whitin Machine Works for fifty-six years. Previous to that time he worked for nine years in the old cotton mill where the power house now stands. A large part of his service in the shop was spent on the Spinning job, from which he was retired within a year on account of ill health. We are indeed sorry to lose some of the old guard of the Whitin Machine Works, and extend our sympathy to the relatives of Mr. Rankin, of whom there are many working for us today.

Is Recognized as a Forty-Year Veteran

A forty-year service pin was presented to Jeremiah Haggerty of the Core Room who completed this term of continuous service in the shop on May 1, 1884. Mr. Haggerty started in the Whitin Machine Works for Mr. Regan in the Cast Iron Room and worked there for about two years when he was transferred to Joshua Dale on Looms. He was there for three or four years when he was transferred to the Foundry as a helper. A few years later he learned the moulding trade and was employed continuously at that work until 1917, when he was transferred to the core bench.

Whitinsville Circus

The spring is the great season of the Circus, and Whitinsville has had its Circus week-end without perhaps the thrill of watching the arrival over the road of the animal trains and the great tents. The youth of America in the great majority of the small towns have for many years looked forward to Circus day.

The Circus in Whitinsville was staged in the Geo. Marston Whitin Community Building and was put on by members of the association, 154 of whom took part. On Thursday evening, May 8, at 6.30 P. M., there started from the building a circus parade which was the delight of many of the older people as well as the children of the village.

Following the parade one had the pleasure of attending the side shows and witnessing the Circus acts as carried on in the ring in the main auditorium. With all this was the usual array of clowns, bally-hoo men and fakers.

On Friday afternoon a special performance was put on for the children, the final show being staged on Saturday night. The feature animals of the Circus were the elephant, giraffe and ostrich.

Other good features were the excellent advertising posters and the circus wagons, which were prepared by W. O. Halpin. The Committee responsible for the success of the Circus was composed of Albin Nelson, James Clark, W. O. Halpin, Mrs. Chester Lamb, Edward Driscoll, C. S. Snow, Miss Ruth Calhoun, Harry MaLette and M. J. Brines.

Those who took part were:

Comedy Tumbling Act

Peter Houghton — Gordon Goode
William Smith — Charles Harriman
Arthur Ashworth — Robert Stewart

Elephants

Ralph Smith — Kenneth Liberty
Lewis Brown

Property Man

Robert Marshall, Sr.

Giraffe

Robert Marshall, Jr.

Clowns

Harold Vaughan — Joseph Hetherington
Newell Wallace — John Trinnier
James Ashworth

Ostrich

Jack Brines

Ambulance

James Houghton — Chester Lamb

Cowboys, Indians, Monkeys

William Greenwood, Jr. — Adam Davidson
George Talbot, Jr. — Paul Devlin
Bernard Kennedy — Elmer Connors
Gordon Spence — Geoffrey Gough
Merrill Jenkins — Walter White
James Bollivar — Howard Riley
David Magill — Harry Drinkwater
William Taft — Edward Carroll
Elmer Schoneman — Arthur Broadhurst
Robert Schoneman — Bert Tashjian
Charles Devlin

Elephant Trainer

Thomas Colthart

Pianist

Mrs. Mildred Sylvester

CIRCUS SIDE SHOW
Left to right: Mrs. Chester Wood, Miss Helen Cotter, James Davidson, Earl Wood, James Hayes, Harley Keeler.

ENTRANCE TO SIDE SHOW
James Clark and William O. Halpin, Barkers
A few of the clowns and performers

RUBE COUPLE

Ruth Stewart — Lily Bogie

INDIAN DANCERS

Marjorie Meader — Doris Aldrich
Alice Currie — Bertha Bohnanan
Lynda Birchall — Mrs. Merwin Brown
Evelyn Flinton — Agnes Hackett
Nellie Vail — Elaine Brown
Eva Feen — Lucia Bates

GIRL CLOWNS

Mrs. Eva Magill — Florence Baldwin
Mrs. Charlotte Hall — Belle Smith
Gwendolyn Searles — Mrs. Edyth Casey
Geraldine Searles — Margaret Wood

RING MASTER

M. J. Brines

BEARS AND MONKEYS ANIMAL ACT

Mrs. Grace Cotter — Mrs. John Spencer
Mrs. Annie Carville — Marion Gallotte

SIDE SHOW

Helen Cotter — Mrs. Harriet Wood

ITALIAN STREET BAND

Alma Holton — Mrs. Clara Owen
Mary L. Shaw — Margaret Love
Grace Hodgdon — Catherine Cheney
Ivy Vinton

TICKET SELLERS AND TAKERS

Mildred Gay — Dorothy Vander Schaa
Esther Hallowell — Gladys Hanny
Isabel Hamilton — Mary Britton
George Deeks

BOOTH SUPERVISORS

Harold Firth — William Scott
Arthur Fullerton — Harry Barlow
Marion Wood — James Colthart
Mike Jackman — William McGoey
Tom Colthart — Henry Johnston
Linden Scott — Arthur Marien
Harold Johnston — Robert Keeler
Clinton Paine — Ernest Hill

SIDE SHOW

William Kearnan, Jr. — James Hayes
Francis Haggerty — Harley Keeler, Jr.
Leonard Hinchliffe — Earle Wood
Gordon McGuinness — James Davidson

BOOTH SUPERVISORS

Henry Crawford — Andrew McKaig
Thomas Roche

CIRCUS COMMITTEE

Albin Nelson — Edward Driscoll
James Clarke — Robert Brown, 2nd
William Halpin — Charles Snow
Mrs. Chester Lamb — Philip Walker
Ruth Calhoun — John Lasell
Katherine Munt

ANIMAL CONSTRUCTION

Samuel Currie — Robert Henson
Mrs. Tabor

BAND

George Riley — Wilfred Booth
Fred Martin — Arthur Wentworth
Harmon Nelson — Robert Metcalf
Joseph Blatt — John Baker
Raymond Adams — William Noble
Chris Kane, Sr. — James Brown
Geo. Kane — Vance Butterfield
Roscoe Stevens — R. H. Barlow

Ralph Wood — Harold Andrews
William Walsh — Francis Horan
T. O'Connell

Katherine Walsh — Elizabeth McCrea
Mrs. Aaron Adams — Mrs. Eva Hickox
Margaret Marshall — Mrs. Gertrude Horner
Yvonne Letourneau

Swimming Pool Schedule

MONDAY AND THURSDAY

A. M.—JUNIOR BOYS

9.30 to 10.30 Class for non-swimmers
10.30 to 11.30 Class for swimmers

P. M.—INTERMEDIATE BOYS

2.00 to 3.00 Class for non-swimmers
3.00 to 4.00 Class for swimmers
5.00 to 6.00 Free swimming for senior men

NIGHT—SENIOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

7.00 to 8.00 Class for non-swimmers
8.00 to 9.00 Class for swimmers

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

A. M.—JUNIOR GIRLS

9.30 to 10.30 Class for non-swimmers
10.30 to 11.30 Class for swimmers

P. M.—INTERMEDIATE GIRLS

2.00 to 3.00 Class for non-swimmers
3.00 to 4.00 Class for swimmers
5.00 to 6.00 Senior girls life saving tests

NIGHT—SENIOR MEN

7.00 to 8.00 Class for swimmers
8.00 to 9.00 Class in life saving

WEDNESDAY—LIFE SAVING TESTS

A. M.—JUNIORS

9.00 to 10.30 Girls
10.30 to 12.00 Boys

P. M.—2.30 to 3.00 Senior Women
3.30 to 4.00 Children under 9 yrs. will be allowed in pool for ½ hour, once a week, provided they are accompanied by their mother or someone else who is directly responsible for them, who must also enter pool with child.

SATURDAY

No organized classes for instruction will be held on this day, but the following hours will be set aside for free swimming.

A. M.— 9.00 to 9.45 Junior Boys
9.45 to 10.30 Junior Girls
10.30 to 11.15 Intermediate Girls
11.15 to 12.00 Intermediate Boys
P. M.— 2.30 to 4.00 Senior women and girls
4.00 to 5.30 Senior men

Service Pins to be Awarded in the Month of July

30-Year Pins

Amos Allard — J. H. Brown
C. T. Moffett

25-Year Pins

Joseph Rasco — O. Nigohosian

15-Year Pins

Samuel Ashworth — Belle Hamilton
Gilbert Harwood — George Leech
Abraham Lightbown — Louis Vincent

5-Year Pins

James Barr — Eli Belanger
Arthur Bisson — George Burns
Charles Coombs — John Corrigan
Emmet Cronin — Jessie De Boer
Mrs. Emma Mason — George Morris
William F. Scott — K. Visser
Leon A. Wood — Emma Ham

Service Pins to be Awarded in the Month of August

40-Year Pin

Albert Lasco

30-Year Pin

Homer Bruillette

25-Year Pins

James Finney — James Livingston
Samuel Finney — John Spencer

20-Year Pins

Joseph Bergeron — Joseph Lancour

15-Year Pins

Mil. Bourgeois — Gar. Bedrosian

10-Year Pins

I. H. Daubney — Adel. Godbout
William Smith — Alf. Woodcome

5-Year Pins

Jennie Baker — Raymond Fullerton
Margaret Gellatly — L. E. Hix
Peter Moran — Angus Parker
Geo. Pendleton — Rebecca Gusney
Marj. Lafleur — Mich. Zylstra
C. A. Wentworth — Minn. Visbeck

Gold and Flowers Presented

Miss Ruth Calhoun, physical director of the women's classes at the gymnasium, was given a very pleasant surprise. At the regular evening class on April 26, while the girls were marching around the room the morning class fell into line. This unusual procedure was quite out of order, but Miss Calhoun was quite willing to be entertained during the rest of the evening at various games. Light refreshments were served and Miss Calhoun was presented with a twenty-dollar gold piece and several bouquets of flowers.

W. M. W. Schedule in Triangle League

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS GAMES ON THE TRIANGLE INDUSTRIAL BASEBALL SCHEDULE FROM SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH ON

June 28—Norton Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (at Worcester)
July 5—American Steel & Wire Co. vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Whitinsville)
July 12—American Woolen Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Webster)
July 19—Hamilton Woolen Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Southbridge)
July 26—American Optical Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Whitinsville)
August 2—American Woolen Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Whitinsville)
August 9—American Steel & Wire Co. vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Worcester)
August 16—Norton Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Whitinsville)
August 23—American Optical Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Southbridge)
August 30—Norton Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Worcester)
September 1—Hamilton Woolen Company vs. Whitin Machine Works (At Whitinsville)

Sixth Season of Sunset League

The Sunset League started its season on Monday night, May 5. This was the commencement of the sixth season since the beginning of the league. This year the teams are designated as the Foundry, Speeders, Spinning and Yard. The Foundry and the Yard are the two teams whose names really designate their territories, the Speeders and Spinning being made up of two large sections of the machine shop. The schedule has been drawn up and consists of fifteen weeks, making a total of thirty games.

Those responsible for seeing that the teams are on the field ready to play for the Foundry, are Thomas Joyce and Winford Jones; for the Speeders, James Ashworth and Richared Malmgren; for the Spinning, John Steele and Thomas O'Neil and for the Yard, William Baird and Anthony Campo.

The umpires of last season were re-elected this year. They are Patrick Duggan and Thomas Roche.

The opening night saw as exciting and as close a game as will be seen this season, when the Foundry defeated the Yard 3 to 2. This was done in the last two innings after the Yard had secured a 2 to 0 lead. Both teams secured five hits. It was a good pitcher's battle with Jones striking out seven and Campo six. Four of Campo's six strikeouts came in the last two innings, during which time the Foundry made its three runs. A base on balls combined with three hits and costly errors were the reasons for the defeat.

On Wednesday, May 7, the Spinning defeated the Speeders 14 to 5. Errors and erratic playing in the first inning defeated the Speeders, when the Spinning collected eight runs.

The following Monday, May 12, was the first of four weeks in succession in which the Foundry was forced to postpone its game with their opponents on account of rain. These four games are the only ones thus far which have not been played. We have had more rain in May this year, than we have had since the Sunset League started.

On May 14 the Spinning defeated the Yard 10 to 8, and on May 19 the Speeders defeated the Yard 6 to 2. On May 26 the Spinning defeated the Speeders 9 to 3.

On June 2, the Yard defeated the Spinning 10 to 4. On June 9 the Foundry defeated the Spinning 13 to 7, in the first game which the Foundry team had played in five weeks.

On June 11 the Speeders defeated the Yard in a slugging match, the final score being 18 to 11. The Speeders got thirteen hits and the Yard eleven in a six inning game.

It is too early in the season to say much about the strength of the various teams. They are pretty well balanced with the exception of the Foundry, which, at the present time, seems to be a bit stronger than their opponents. However, the Foundry has only played two games up to the week ending June 14, and has thirteen more to play.

Raymond Barlow of the Speeders, the dark horse of the season, secured three hits out of four times at bat in the opening game, two of the hits being for three bases, and is leading the league with the starting average of 615. One gets the impression by looking at the batting averages that this is a heavy hitting league. On the other hand it must be remembered that three of our best pitchers are barred from pitching in the league because of their ability and connection with the regular shop team, whereas all the other players with the regular team are qualified.

The batting averages and league standing are as follows:

Sunset League
Batting Averages to Week Ending June 14

	AB	R	H	AVE.
Simmons	4	2	3	.750
Barlow	13	4	8	.615
Keeler	7	0	4	.571
McGuire, F.	7	2	4	.571
Smith	7	3	4	.571
Walsh	16	6	9	.563
Malgren	10	6	5	.500
Denoncourt	6	4	3	.500
Leonard, J.	2	2	1	.500
O'Neil	19	6	9	.474
Ballard, E.	12	4	5	.417
Bisson	15	3	6	.400
Melia	15	6	6	.400
Jackman	5	1	2	.400
Levasser	5	0	2	.400
McGuire, C.	5	2	2	.400
Leonard, F.	13	3	5	.385
Murray	13	4	5	.385
Ashworth, J.	11	1	4	.363
Henson	11	4	4	.363
Herberts	16	5	5	.313
Steele	16	2	5	.313
Britton	10	3	3	.300
Saragian, M.	17	7	5	.294
McGowan	11	4	3	.273
Ashworth, H.	4	1	1	.250
Campo	13	4	3	.231
Benoit	9	4	2	.222
Nash	14	6	3	.214
Saragian, P.	15	4	3	.200
Corron	10	2	2	.200
Sweeney	5	1	1	.200
Hall	16	4	3	.188
Pryor	14	0	2	.143
Cooney	7	1	1	.143
Johnston	7	1	1	.143
Donovan	11	0	1	.091
Ballard, P.	1	0	0	.000
Morey	1	0	0	.000
Burroughs	2	0	0	.000
Haskins	3	0	0	.000
Jones	3	0	0	.000
Kearnan	3	0	0	.000
Hayes	7	0	0	.000
Buma	9	0	0	.000
Clark	9	0	0	.000

League Standing

	W	L	%
Foundry	2	0	1.000
Spinning	3	2	.600
Speeders	2	2	.500
Yard	1	4	.200

Pitcher's Records

	W	L	%
Jones—Foundry	2	0	1.000
Britton—Speeders	2	1	.667
Nash—Spinning	3	2	.600
Campo—Yard	1	4	.200
Benoit—Speeders	0	1	.000

Date	Teams	Grounds
June		
M—30	Speeders vs. Yard	New Village
July		
W— 2	Foundry vs. Spinning	"
M— 7	Spinning vs. Speeders	"
W— 9	Foundry vs. Yard	"
M—14	Yard vs. Spinning	"
W—16	Speeders vs. Foundry	"
M—21	Spinning vs. Foundry	"
W—23	Yard vs. Speeders	"
M—28	Foundry vs. Yard	"
W—30	Spinning vs. Speeders	"
August		
M— 4	Speeders vs. Foundry	"
W— 6	Yard vs. Spinning	"
M—11	Speeders vs. Yard	"
W—13	Foundry vs. Spinning	"

After two heavy hitting games the Office and the Tool Job stand tied, and are preparing to play off the deciding match. Scores are: Office 22, Tool Job 14; Tool Job 15, Office 8.

If you have never stopped to realize what the possession of all your fingers means to you, try to shave, button your collar or fix your tie with one hand.

Triangle League Stronger This Year

The Industrial Triangle League was organized this year at a meeting in Worcester where representatives of six of the largest industrial concerns in Worcester County were represented. The business organizations represented were the American Steel & Wire Company of Worcester, the American Woolen Company of Webster, the American Optical Company of Southbridge, the Hamilton Woolen Company of Southbridge, the Norton Company of Worcester, and the Whitin Machine Works.

It is thought at the first of the season that the league was stronger and faster than ever, and the games so far this year have without doubt proved the point. Last year our team captured the pennant without a great deal of competition, but this year it looks as if we will have to fight an up-hill fight to come through.

We were set back in the first game by the American Woolen Company at Webster, when they defeated us 6 to 4. We were leading the Webster team until the last half of the seventh inning, when the opposing pitcher started the rally which won his own game for him. Luskowski hit a home run over the center field fence, on a waste ball, more than shoulder high. The fans who have been on the Webster field will realize what a terrific clout it was. The next man up got a three bagger, and scored later. A two base hit by Starotsa in their half of the eight inning scored two more runs and won the game.

The American Steel and Wire team played in Whitinsville on Thursday evening, May 22, in one of the most interesting games we have witnessed here. The score was four to three, and the result was in question until the last man was out. Malgren of the Whitin team pitched a very good game, striking out eight men and allowing but four hits.

We walked away from the Hamilton Woolen Company on the Southbridge field on Saturday, May 24. Murray pitched one of his good games, whitewashing the Hamilton Woolen team while our men were scoring nine times. Only thirty-four men faced him during the game, of which he struck out ten.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM WINS COUNTY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Front row, left to right: John Trinner, 1b; Robert Frost, ss.; William Sullivan, c (Capt.); John Sullivan, p.; Earl Liberty, p.

Second row: left to right: Timothy Horan, cf.; William Keeler, rf.; Alfred Roy, lf.; William Murphy, 3b; William Carroll, 2b; William Graham, p.

Third row, left to right: Merrill Perkins, Mgr.; Walter McGuire, 2b; Aurelius Laplante, Coach.

On Memorial Day the Whitin Machine Works team defeated the American Optical in a one-sided game in which Murray repeated his good work of the previous Saturday, the score being 8 to 1. The one run for the Optical Company was scored in the eighth inning.

On the following day on our home field, Malgren pitched for Whitinsville and won his game against the American Woolen Company by the score of 7 to 6.

Our first real upset came in Worcester against the American Steel & Wire Company on Saturday, June 10, when we were soundly defeated by the score of 15 to 2. The President of the League, Carl Leafe, of the Norton Company, in speaking of the game said he never saw the Whitin Machine Works show such weak form, and that it was an off-day for what he always considered a very strong aggregation. Pitching, alone, was not to blame for the defeat, as the team made many errors.

Continuing the bad upset of the previous Saturday, the Whitin Machine Works team took three innings before they could get over their ragged playing. In the meantime the Norton Company had scored fifteen runs. Murray was taken out of the box in the third inning with three men on bases and none out. Malgren finished the game and shut them out after the third inning, allowing but two hits. In the meantime we scored eight runs but were too far behind to overcome the lead piled up.

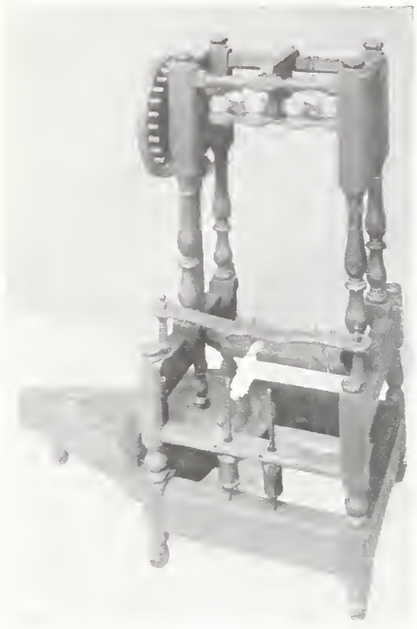
BATTING AVERAGES

	AB	R	H	%
Kearnan	29	5	12	.414
Ballard	22	5	8	.364
Steele	25	4	9	.360
Keeler	26	5	9	.346
McGuire	9	0	3	.333
Malgren	11	2	3	.273
Leonard	28	9	7	.250
Ashworth	6	2	1	.167
Denoncourt	27	3	4	.148
Murray	15	2	2	.133
O'Neil	18	3	2	.111
Cooney	19	1	2	.105
Saragian	3	0	0	.000
Team Average				.260

The Safety Valve

There are sure to be hazards wherever haphazard methods are used. Effort and thought will remove them.

Statistics show that 4,359 men were killed by gas last year. Sixteen inhaled it, 45 lighted matches in it and 4,298 stepped on it.



Arkwright's Spinning Jenny

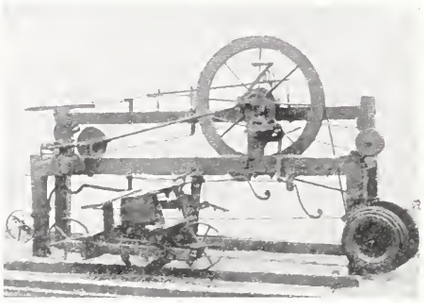
Romance of Cotton Machinery

The first installment of a series of articles by George Gannon of the Drafting Room, on the "Romance of Cotton Machinery" appeared in the last Spindle. In that issue Mr. Gannon briefly told us how the ancients first discovered the art of spinning cotton, and traced the development of this art through the periods, showing the invention of the spinning frame by Sir. Richard Arkwright. This month's article gives a brief review of the early inventions of Hargraves and Crompton and the first Yankee attempts to start the cotton industry in America.

"James Hargraves, the inventor of the Spinning Jenny, was born near Blackburn, England, and worked at Stanhill as a carpenter and later as a weaver. In 1760 he built a crude type of card machine and thereafter was recognized as an inventor of note. In 1764 he built his first machine to spin cotton, and six years later the success of his machine brought him much fame, but almost proved his ruin later when his patent was for some reason proved invalid. He continued, however, as a yarn manufacturer until his death in 1778.

All the promising inventors of England were now aroused over the wonderful possibilities of new machines for spinning cotton, and many types were erected, but Arkwright's claim finally proved strong enough to keep their machines from being put into extensive use.

Probably it was this condition that forced Samuel Crompton, in 1776, to construct a radically new method of spinning cotton. His idea gave to the world the spinning mule. Mr. Crompton was born in Bolton, England, in 1753, and had worked at cotton manufacturing until he became an inventor about 1770. He sold his spinning mule for sixty pounds after working on it for five years. This invention revolutionized the manufacturing of British Muslin and brought wealth to all except the inventor, who died, a very poor man, in 1827.



Crompton's Spinning Mule

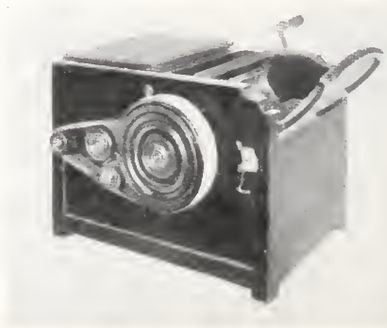
Now that England had Watts' Steam Engine and Machinery for cotton manufacturing, we find that the first steam power factory was built at Popplewick Notts, England, in 1785, and in the same year, Dr. Edmund Cartwright, a friend of Arkwright, invented the power loom. Cartwright was an exceptionally bright man. It was after several close inspections in Arkwright's Cotton Spinning Mills that the idea of a power loom came to his mind. He also took out patents for combing wool. He even joined Robert Fulton in his efforts at perfecting steam navigation.

In America in the meantime the Colonial Laws of England, which prohibited the manufacture of cotton, were overthrown by the Revolutionary War, and the Yankees started to manufacture cotton yarn in the first American mill at Beverly in 1788, and planted the first Sea Island Cotton in America in 1789.

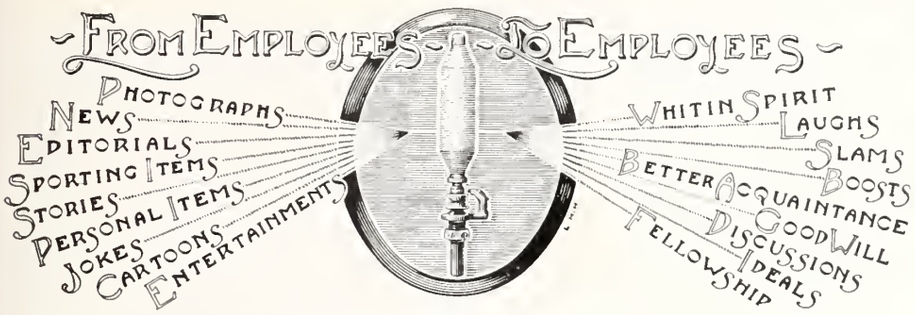
In 1793, Almy Brown and Slater pooled their resources and ingenuity and set up a very successful cotton mill. This mill consisted of 72 spindles with the necessary machinery for preparing the cotton for spinning. This preparation of cotton consisted of hand picking, which amounted to about four pounds of cotton per day per person. Next came the Slubber without a differential motion and then a fly frame. From the fly frame the roving was set in a creel and drawn through a three roll drawing frame and then over a guide bar that was wound on bobbins by means of flyers. There were eight spindle frames of Arkwright patent style. They were mostly all of wooden style. The product of this mill was cotton yarn which was sold by peddlers to the people in the countryside who wove it into cloth on crude hand looms.

It was then seen that the power loom was an absolute essential if they were to be able to weave as much cloth as they could produce yarn for at the cotton mill, so we find that Kirk and Leslie procured the first American patent on the power loom in 1792.

The next great boom to cotton manufacturing was made by Eli Whitney of Westboro, Mass., a graduate of Yale, who invented the cotton gin, thereby increasing the production of plain cotton a thousandfold.



Whitney's Cotton Gin



Published Monthly by Employees of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Free to Employees. Additional Copies Ten Cents

EDITORIAL STAFF

Martin F. Carpenter
Henry S. Crawford

Photographer, Robert Metcalf

Cartoonist
John Minshul

Illustrator, L. H. Horner

Gardening Very Popular This Year

The Whitinsville Home Garden Club has started off what will undoubtedly be one of its most prosperous years. Every garden available was taken at an early date, making a total of 140 garden plots. This summer it is planned to have a midsummer examination of the gardens, and prizes will be awarded for those in the best condition.

In the fall a garden show will be a big attraction at the George Marston Gymnasium, followed by an entertainment and dance. Previous to the opening of the evening exhibition of the garden products, there will be a supper in Odd Fellows Hall for all the gardeners.

The officers of the club for this season are Harley E. Keeler, President, Fred Burroughs, Treasurer, and Joseph T. Cahill, Secretary.

The supervisors and their districts are as follows:

SUPERVISORS—WHITIN HOME GARDEN CLUB

Brick School—John Dufries, Lot No. 1 left side.
Brick School—K. Dufries, Lot No. 2.
Brick School—J. Haringa, Lot No. 3.
Brick School—T. Taylor, Lot No. 4.
Crescent Street—William Walsh.
Orchard (Linden Street)—Carl Rankin.
Reservoir—A. C. Ball.
Taylor Spring—James Currie.
Prospect Street—W. A. Courtney.
Fairlawn—Gilbert Harwood (Old Fairlawn).
Fairlawn—O. M. Jacobs (New Fairlawn).
Taylor Hill—Jos. Cahill, Lot No. 1.
Taylor Hill—Fred Hathaway, Lot No. 2.
Taylor Hill—A. M. Meader, Lot No. 3.
Taylor Hill—C. A. Wentworth, Lot No. 4.
Taylor Hill—James Hayes, Lot No. 5.

Princeton professors pick "loyalty" as the chief word in the language. At least this word leads the list in a questionnaire put to eight teachers. Their judgment is good. A man or woman who takes money from any institution and is not loyal to that concern is not honest and will never make a good citizen. Loyalty to the people in whose service you are employed is fundamental. If you can't be loyal, be honorable enough to quit.

It was quite a shock to the members of the foundry to hear of the death of John Rice. Mr. Rice died suddenly of heart failure while putting on screens at his home. Mr. Rice was one of the assistants to the foremen in the foundry, and worked with Charles Stewart on moulding machines. A military funeral was conducted by the Jeffrey L. Vail Post, American Legion, Whitinsville.

Our sympathy is extended to Mrs. Hugh Ferguson on the death of her father, George Witze, of Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Witze was eighty years old. We have been very grateful to him in the past for copies of the Schenectady News, a works paper of the General Electric Co., which we have received through his son-in-law Hugh S. Ferguson, a member of the Superintendent's Office.

The above snapshot was taken in Spain, on Mr. L. M. Keeler's last trip to Europe. At the left is Mr. Alfred A. Ramoneda, son of Mr. Ramoneda of Ramoneda y Sindreu, American Textile Machinery Corporation Agents in Barcelona, Spain. At his left are: Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Keeler, and Murray W. Keeler.

Alfred Ramoneda has been in this country during the past year, and the first of May reported at the Whitin Machine Works, where arrangements had been made for him to work on our various machine jobs. He had hoped to add some more experience to his knowledge of textile machinery, but on the morning that he was to report for work, a telegram was received stating that his father was very ill, and Mr. Ramoneda sailed at once for Spain. We hope he will be able to return at a future date.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driscoll on May 9, at the Whitinsville Hospital. Mr. Driscoll tells us the boy weighed 8 pounds and 10 ounces, and that they have decided to name him John Riley. We extend our congratulations.

Congratulations are being extended by the many friends of Harry Kearnan of the Metal Pattern job on the occasion of the birth of twin girls. Mr. Kearnan reports that the babies and the mother are doing nicely, but that at present it has not been decided what to name them. The babies were born on Sunday, June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Vierstra wish to thank their friends at the Whitin Machine Works Garage for the beautiful gifts presented them on the occasion of their marriage, April 2, 1924.

We have had the privilege of inspecting two very fine diamond rings which belong to two of our young ladies of the Main Office. It is needless to say that these rings are the announcement to the members of the office of the engagements of Miss Gladys Hanny to Thornton Munson, and Miss Elaine Brown to Allan McCrea.

Mr. Munson will be remembered by quite a number of people in Whitinsville as the Employment Manager of the Aberthaw Construction Co. He was here with that concern while they were building the Whitin Community Association building, the new shop opposite the Blue Eagle Inn, and the garage.

Mr. McCrea always lived in Whitinsville until recently, when he accepted a position with the American Optical Company in Southbridge.

There seems to be an exodus of Englishmen, from the works, back to the old country for the summer. Some of those who have gone are Joseph Hetherington and George McGrath of the Carpenter Shop and Abraham Lightbown of the Bolster job.

We understand that Richard Hargraves of the Drawing job and his son Robert Hargraves of the Drafting Room are planning a trip to England.

We should also mention the fact that Roy Foster of the Carpenter Shop has been in France during the months of May and June.

Mr. Albert Birchall, foreman of the Card job, and Mrs. Birchall, sailed on May 31, for England, where they are going to spend three months. During this period they expect to make a visit to the continent, taking in the battlefields of France, and will also go to Switzerland. Mr. Birchall came here from Bolton, Lancashire, England, thirty-four years ago, and is now returning to visit his old home town.

George Rae and William Britton of the Electrical Department were on a canoeing cruise at Picnic Point where they were making estimates on the material needed to wire the grounds and the ship "Pinafore" for electric lights. Billie, in making pencil jottings, must have pressed too hard on his pencil and not being a pencil pusher by trade, lost his balance and fell into the pond. George told Billie he might as well measure the distance for an underground cable as long as he was in condition for the job.

Master Kenneth Owen Blair has just had his bath and been weighed and found not wanting. We don't know whether we like that last phrase or not, but at least by the looks on the boy's face, we are sure he doesn't look as if he wanted much. He seems to be perfectly at his ease. Kenneth Blair was six months old in March, when this picture was taken, and weighs fourteen pounds and thirteen ounces. He is a grandson of Oscar Owen of the Main Office, and William Blair, foreman of the Planer job.

Marston W. Keeler with a trout he caught in the Whitin Preserve. It was 13" long and weighed 2½ pounds. It is considered the largest one caught in Whitinsville.

Louis Streeter and Alphonse Sunn of the Screw job and Charles Schoneman, owner of the Linwood Avenue Garage, were together on a little fishing trip down the Mumford River. A few hundred yards west of the Linwood Mill, after an exciting time teaching the bait to swim, they decided to pull upstream for home. They hadn't figured on the current and wind and after many minutes of hard work in which they found themselves no nearer home than when they started, they pulled for shore and left the boat down there. To make matters worse it began to rain, making the atmosphere more damp and heavy than ever.

Stamp this trademark on your work "Built safely by the man who made it safe for others to use."

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Whittaker will be pleased to hear that announcements have been received from Shanghai, China, telling of the birth of their son, Robert Edward Whittaker, who was born on April 10, 1924. Mr. Whittaker is now in China as a representative of the Universal Winding Company.

The Main Office Defeats Production Department at Bowling

One of the most interesting bowling matches we have had this year was put on, on the evening of May 13, at the Pythian Alleys. The teams were composed of members of the Main Office and members of the Production Department. The match was counted on points, the Main Office team getting five to the Production Department's four. It was an eight string match with the total pinfall counting one point. Broadhurst of the Office rolled one string of 125 and had a grand total of 832 or an average of 104. Montgomery rolled the high total for the losers with 767.

The scores were as follows:

Main Office—Broadhurst 116, 86, 114, 102, 125, 100, 101, 88—832; Johnston 94, 102, 80, 88, 95, 110, 94, 86—749; Foley 91, 75, 85, 87, 82, 106, 88, 80—756; Lincoln 102, 84, 92, 112, 83, 98, 94, 91—756. Totals 493, 347, 371, 389, 385, 414, 377, 345—3,031.

Production Department—Montgomery 96, 115, 88, 95, 92, 90, 106—767; Cain 89, 90, 91, 110, 99, 89, 113, 77—758; Adams 85, 94, 85, 101, 94, 103, 84, 90—736; Roche 92, 78, 96, 87, 96, 91, 90, 98—728. Totals 362, 377, 360, 393, 374, 375, 377, 371—2,989.

We were glad to welcome back to the shop on June 11, William Johnston, foreman of the Drawing job. He dropped in for the first visit to his department in several months. Mr. Johnston has had a very severe case of pneumonia and has made a remarkable recovery. One thing that made his sickness more severe than it would have been, was the fact that he had spent a great deal of energy this spring taking care of his son and his wife who have both been very ill. We sincerely wish that Mr. Johnston and his family will enjoy good health from now on.

We were sorry to hear of the sickness of Charles Snow of the Carpenter Shop. At the time this was written we were glad to hear that he had improved and was able to be about the house.

Planer Job of 1895

Charles Nigohosian, a member of the Freight Department and a quarter century veteran of the Whitin Machine Works, has the satisfaction of telling his friends of the success of his boy John Nigohosian, who is studying at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. Mr. Nigohosian brought into the Freight House Office a painting of the Madonna and Child which his son had just completed for an Armenian Church in Reedley, Cal. His son was presented a purse of $1,500.00 for his work.

John Nigohosian has been studying in the Museum of Fine Arts for eight years, and graduated on Monday, June 2. He started his career as an artist when he was fourteen years old and secured a position in Boston copying pictures. His first contract called for two thousand pictures at fifty cents apiece. When he had completed them he was charged $150.00 for material giving him a net profit of $850.00 for his work. Next year he intends to study abroad and it is needless to say, we hope, as does his father, that he will have continued success.

Anyone finding a Jet Black Cameo Ring kindly return same to the Employment Department, where it will be returned to the owner. This ring was believed to have been lost around the shop but it is also possible that it might have been lost in some one of the tenements. The owner is employed in the Outside Painting Department.

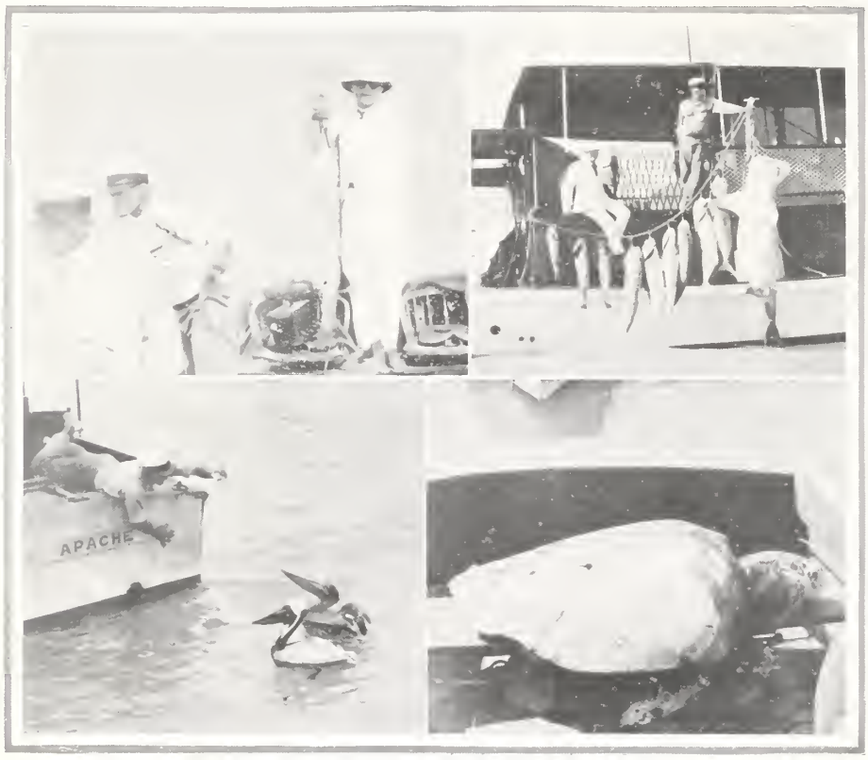
We are glad to print above a photograph of the Planer job, which was taken in 1895. They are, reading left to right in the front row: Harry Hanson, Robert Brown, Olney Lucas, W. G. Blair, foreman, J. R. Galvin, Robert West. Back row, left to right: Patrick Donovan, Charles Hobart, Carl Haltsman, John Morrow, Anthony Ratcliffe, Fred Burroughs, assistant foreman.

The following was overheard in the Production Department recently.

Miss H——— "I went to Woonsocket last night. I did not know it until I got home."

The contributor of this note writes a postcript in which he asks, "Where does Isabelle visit in Woonsocket?"

Misses Ruth Stewart and Lily Bogie as Rubes at the Circus



A FISHING TRIP AMONG THE FLORIDA KEYES

No. 1. E. K. Swift holding a Baracuda. These fish often grow as large as six feet and are as dangerous as shark. They belong to the pike family which accounts for its similar appearance to the pickerel in the Whitinsville ponds.

No. 2. At the right is the photograph of a shark caught on a twenty-one strand line. He was played on the line for two hours and a quarter before being caught.

No. 3. Feeding the Pelicans.

No. 4. Loggerhead sea turtle which was harpooned from on board ship.

In the latter part of the winter Mr. E. K. Swift, Treasurer and General Manager of the Whitin Machine Works, had the privilege of spending a few days in Florida and we are re-producing here a few photographs taken on his fishing trip.

Vacation Pictures Wanted

During the next two months a large majority of the members of the Whitin Machine Works will be spending their annual vacations at the seashore or at the mountains, and we will be very glad to get any photographs which they may take during that time.

We were glad to hear that Frank Larkin was able to take a trip to Boston for the week of May 10. Mr. Larkin has had a long siege of sickness and has shown remarkable courage. It was necessary for him to stay in bed four days of the week he was away, in order to keep up his strength.

Comes Fourth in Egg Production

George Williams, a member of the Carpenter Shop, during his spare time has found both pleasure and profit in keeping hens. Mr. Williams has a very nice residence on Prospect Street and at the present time has 300 hens, part Rhode Island Reds and part White Plymouth Rocks. This spring he is raising 500 chickens.

In the Worcester County egg laying contest, which is carried on for a period of six months, Mr. Williams entered 20 of his White Plymouth Rocks and had a score of 89.72 percent, placing him in fourth position. During these six months his twenty hens laid 2,204 eggs on 1,050 pounds of grain, not including the green food. This competition was carried on from November until May. We believe that is making a hobby worth while.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Clark announce the birth of their son, Roland Francis, who was born on March 23. Mr. Clark is a member of the Spooler job. We extend our congratulations to them.

Purchasing Agents Meet

On Tuesday, April 29, the Worcester County Purchasing Agents Club held its monthly meeting in Whitinsville. About fifty members were present. In the afternoon several members of the office force acted as guides and showed the visiting club members through the shop. In the evening a banquet and entertainment was given in Pythian Hall, which was a real success from the beginning to the end.

After the last course had been served, Mr. E. K. Swift, Treasurer and General Manager of the Whitin Machine Works, gave the address of welcome. An entertainment followed which included readings by James Higgins of Boston; a dancing act by the Gellatly Troupe; a mystery act by W. O. Aldrich and Wilfred Aldrich, and songs by Thomas Roche.

The committee in charge of the program was highly complimented on the success of the occasion. It consisted of R. E. Lincoln, Whitin Machine Works, Chairman; William J. Rich, Hamilton Woolen Company, and Harry F. Scott, Whitin Machine Works.

The above photograph is a picture of Yvonne Boutiette, daughter of George Boutiette of the Screw job, and Ruth Norton, daughter of William T. Norton of the Service Department. This photograph was taken in April. The next point of interest, now that we have named the girls, is that of the tomato plant, which you will notice in the center. It has two ripe tomatoes. This plant was grown this winter in the house by Mrs. William Norton. At this writing, in the middle of June, the plant is still bearing tomatoes.

Among the Mills

Christian Miller, a member of the Flyer job, has been very much interested in the various references to cotton mills which we have been publishing from time to time in the Spindle. Chris Miller is an old cotton mill man and at one time was connected with the Saint Croix Mills, in Calais, Me. Mr. Miller brought us in a photograph of the Mill which was taken in 1903. This mill has a large amount of Whitin machinery installed in it.

There is a rather unique feature about the mill. The mill buildings themselves are not really in Calais, Me., but are in Canada. The boundary line between the United States and Canada runs the length of the dam, and in that way cuts off the main buildings from some of the smaller buildings across the river. Since this picture was taken a weave shed has been built in the immediate foreground.

Mr. Miller was a weaver in the mill and later was in charge of the manufacture of flannels there. He came to the Whitin Machine Works in 1905.

The river is a wonderful fishing stream. During the spawning season of salmon, it is nothing unusual to see the fins and backs of these fish as they go upstream to spawn.

Mr. Miller has a peculiar piece of flint rock that is brought up from the West Indies as ballast on board the boats that touch near the mill. This rock is thrown over after they enter the harbor in order to lighten the ships. Friends of Mr. Miller who wish to see this rock will be surprised to notice that it has two distinct faces. He discovered it immediately on picking the rock up on the shore of the harbor.

Saint Croix Mills, Calais, Maine

Front row: Everett Johnson, Sidney White, Frank McSheehy, William McSheehy, Roland Noyes.
Back row: Leroy Rollins, James Callahan, Arthur Jones, William Fanning, James Ferry, Leon Barnes, Leon Wood

If at any time one wonders what becomes of the boys of Whitinsville this picture might give somewhat of an answer. Of the photograph above, seven of the "Jolly Nine" baseball team, taken in 1906, are now working in the Whitin Machine Works. This photograph was taken in front of the Grove School and will be of great interest to those in the shop who have worked here for a number of years.

The Office Bowling League of the Whitin Machine Works enjoyed a banquet at the Hotel Warren the last week in April. About twenty-five members were present and everybody reported a mighty fine time. After the banquet the members adjourned to attend the "Actors' Week Show" in Poli's Theater.

Frank Larkin, a member of the league at the first of the season, and who has been on the sick list since last fall, was unable to be present. He was sent a basket of fruit by those present. Mrs. Larkin wrote a very nice note to M. F. Carpenter, as Secretary of the League, as follows:

"Mr. Larkin wishes me to extend his heartiest thanks and appreciation to all the members of the Office Bowling League and its guests, who so kindly remembered him with a basket of fruit. Needless to say, he very much enjoyed its contents and were he able would personally thank each donor, but since this is impossible, kindly accept this note as a fair substitute."

Sincerely yours,
Alice B. Larkin.

Some Old and New Blacksmith Shop Philosophy

If money talks teach it to say "Good Morning" to you more often than "Good Night." Remember it takes four days per week of hard work to bring it back.

Some of us are born actors and some the audience. If of the latter class, you try to imitate the former, don't get angry at the gallery hisses. Perhaps they are showing more intelligence than you.

Do not act as if you had a thousand years to throw away. Be good for something while you live for it is in your power to be so.

Take note that all events turn out justly, and everything in time gets its due.

If you think your work is not appreciated, examine yourself and you might find the reason. To be an honest man is the only way to be a wise one.

The Blacksmith Shop anti-prohibitionist says "My clay with long oblivion has gone dry, but fill me with the old familiar juice, methinks I might recover by and by.

Supt. of Perearnau Mill in Spain and William Ferguson one of our Erecting Force

H. L. Williams, one of our roadmen, dropped us a note from Wilkesbarre, Pa., stating, "Dear Sir:—I saw the following article in the New York American and am sending it to you, thinking that perhaps you would like to reproduce it in the Spindle."

WHITINSVILLE, April 5—Fred S. McClelland, keeper of the Northbridge town farm, shaved off the beautiful black mustache he has worn for thirty-five years and came near losing his wife.

Conveyance from the Hotel to Mill in Mauresa

He promised Mrs. McClelland, who was going to Worcester on a shopping tour, he would meet her there in a certain restaurant. Then he got primped up at the barber's.

"Shave the darned thing off," Fred told the barber. "I've been threatening to do it for thirty-five years."

"Look younger'n you have since I first seen you," remarked the barber. And other customers agreed.

Fred went to Worcester, waited around in the restaurant, got hungry and began to eat. Mrs. McClelland, breathless from her shopping tour, entered.

She looked around the table tops for the family moustache. She was about to give up and go home when McClelland attracted her attention.

Antonio Perearnau Mill at Ripoll, Spain

We have had several stories this month about birthday congratulations to Raymond Adams, when the telephone connection was misdirected and one of the foremen on the Spinning department received congratulations instead.

But as good as that story was, it doesn't quite compare with the episode at Walker's Garage in which Ray took the leading part. Ray is very fussy about the appearance of his new Essex and after spending more than an hour washing it, Milton Ball appeared on the scene and quietly asked if he intended to wash his own car after he was through with Mrs. Hamilton Walker's. We wonder if Ray was in a hurry to go anywhere.

Robert Hargraves, a member of the Drafting Room, has a canoe in first-class shape which he is willing to put on sale to the highest bidder. If one is in search of a real good canoe, we recommend that they see Mr. Hargraves.

Ramon Bach Y Hermanos Mill in Mauresa, Spain

On April 9 a carrier pigeon flew into the foundry very much exhausted He was perched upon one of the steel girders and was very willing to be caught. Louis R. Veau took him home with him and kept him for several days until he was completely rested. He was then allowed to continue on his trip. It would be very interesting to know where this pigeon came from and what was his destination. A ring on his foot had the following marks, IF23C8326.

Men's Class Appreciates Gymnasium Privilege

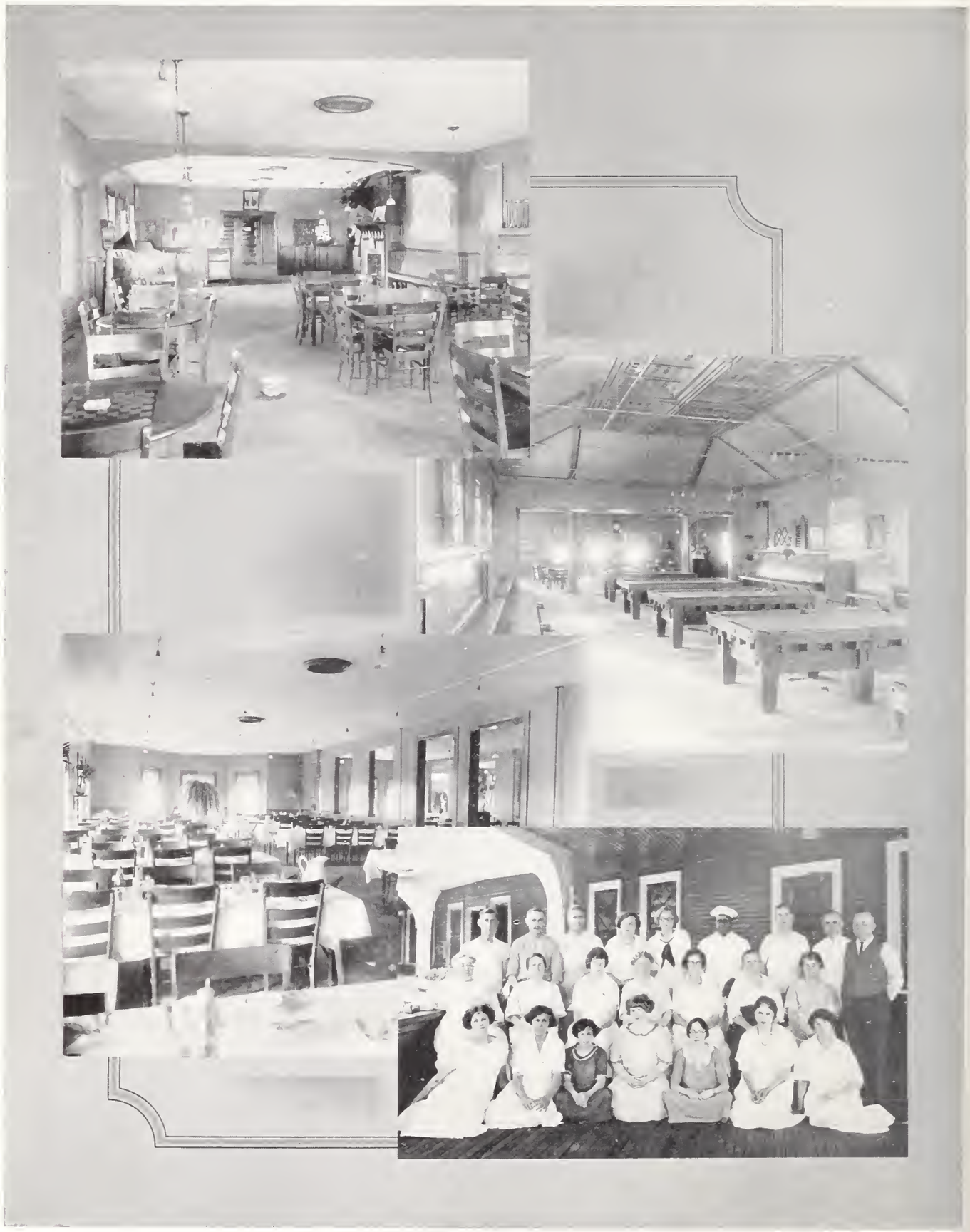
The members of the men's class of the Whitin Community Association presented Harry MaLette, the physical director, with a traveling bag in appreciation of the fine times which have been enjoyed during the winter months on the gymnasium floor. Much interest has been taken in the setting-up exercises and especially in the volley ball matches which have been very well attended.

Mr. Ferguson, the Supt. and his son of the Ramon Bach Mill in Mauresa, Spain

The WHITIN Spindle

Blue Eagle Inn, Whitinsville, Mass.

JULY - AUG.
1924
Vol. 5 No. 9



BLUE EAGLE INN

Lobby and Corner of the Card Room. Pool Room. Dining Room. Group of Employees—1st row: Martha Wickstra, Theresa Donavon, Margaret Nobel, Belle Murphy, Doris Clifford, Gertrude Vandersee, Molly Dalton. 2nd row: Florence Wentworth, Katherine Feemstra, Bertha Wassenaar, Ann Dassey, Tilley Mildema, Nan Montgomery, Ellen Managh. 3rd row: Henry Bertram, John Dassey, Mildred Riley, Grace Frieswyck, Elsie Frieswyck, Benj. Ware, James Murphy, Charles Tahos, Stephen Durrell

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 5 WHITINSVILLE, MASS., JULY–AUGUST, 1924 NUMBER 8

Blue Eagle Inn

The Blue Eagle Inn is the largest of the boarding houses operated by the Whitin Machine Works. It has a rooming capacity for 200 people, and is ideally located opposite the center of the Works, which is also practically the center of the village. It is the only hotel in town catering to transient trade, and from the many recommendations it has received from this group of people, the Blue Eagle management has reason to feel proud of the establishment.

Adjoining the lobby of the hotel one will find spacious rooms which might be designated as the card room, pool room and library, as well as the main dining room. These rooms take up practically the first floor of the first building. The hotel itself is made up of three large buildings connected by wings and is three stories high. Between two of the buildings there are two smaller buildings, one of which is used for the kitchen, over which the rooms for the employees are located, and the other includes a three chair barber shop.

The rooms themselves are mainly single rooms but there are more than half a dozen suites which are reserved for transients and guests.

The first section of the Blue Eagle Inn was completed in June, 1901. The second section, together with the kitchen wing, barber shop and pool room, was opened for occupancy in January, 1910, and in the early part of 1923 the third addition was ready for use.

Mrs. Stephen C. Durrell

Stephen C. Durrell, Manager

The first manager of the Blue Eagle Inn was Edward Loughman, who was employed because of his experience in running the boardinghouse in Whitinsville for school teachers.

In August, 1903, the present Manager, Stephen Durrell and Mrs. Durrell were placed in charge. They came here from Flagstaff, Maine, a village twenty miles from Rangely, and about thirty-five miles from the Canadian line. Mr. and Mrs. Durrell were managing a hotel in that place and were often the host and hostess to camping parties from Whitinsville who were spending their vacations at the camp of Cyrus Taft, former Agent of the Whitin Machine Works.

The hotel employs a staff of about twenty-seven, including beside the Manager and office help, four table girls, a chef and two helpers, pastry cook, laundry man and wife, and two barbers. The others are known as combination girls whose duties are to take care of the rooms and to assist in waiting on tables.

Many of the men who have established their homes here in Whitinsville spent their first year or so at the Blue Eagle Inn—in fact, the majority of the boarders at the Blue Eagle Inn will be found to be young unmarried men. However, there are exceptions to this rule as some of them have been there from fifteen to twenty years.

The Blue Eagle Inn has been the home of the District Nurses for at least the past ten years.

The Inn has also been a center for many pleasant evenings. The card room and pool room especially will be found filled to capacity in the winter evenings.

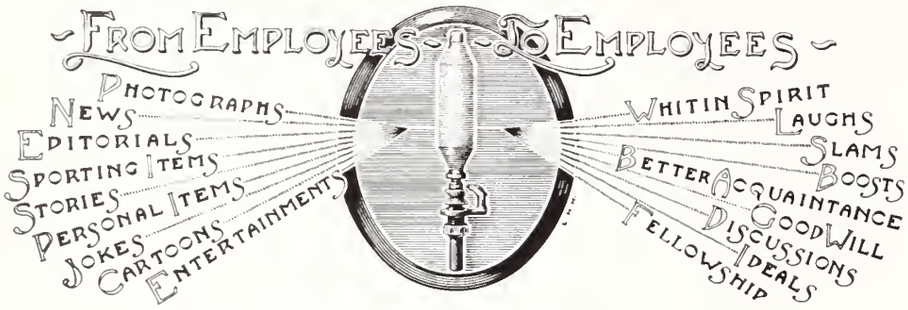
Quoting Rev. Mr. Gregg who, with his wife, made the Blue Eagle Inn his home for two and a half years, "I never saw a boarding house where everything was so quiet

Horace Bassett, Assistant Manager

after the early evening hours and where so little trouble was experienced and where such good-fellowship was found."

We might even go further in carrying out the thought of this statement. In the department where the SPINDLE is published, only this week a business man connected

Continued on page 14, column 1



Published Monthly by Employees of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Free to Employees. Additional Copies Ten Cents

EDITORIAL STAFF

Martin F. Carpenter
Henry S. Crawford

Photographer, Robert Metcalf

Cartoonist
John Minshul

Illustrator, L. H. Horner

Why Not Vote This Year

Collier's Weekly has sent us an interesting letter in which they bring to our attention that in the last presidential election less than fifty per cent of the voters eligible to vote actually participated. In contrast in 1896 eighty per cent of those qualified to vote did vote.

Every thinking American knows that this is a condition that should not exist, for we believe in the principle of the majority rule. An election based on less than fifty per cent of the voters is not a representative election. We find this idea not only in *Collier's*, but everywhere we hear thinking people express their concern over the carelessness on the part of the individuals to exercise their constitutional rights. It is a privilege we all have, and we all ought to use it.

Here are the figures on some of the national elections since 1896: In 1900, seventy-three per cent of the voters voted; in 1908, sixty-six per cent; in 1912, sixty-two per cent; in 1920, less than fifty per cent, or of the 54,421,832 registered voters only 26,786,753 ballots were cast. Such is the descending curve of American democracy. Unscrupulous politicians get what they want by herding the masses of unthinking voters to the polls. "Instead of being a parlor patriot, a rocking-chair Paul Revere, let each American prove his right to citizenship."

Let us make 1924 the year of the big vote.

Don't Turn Your Back on Danger

Standing within range of the business end of the mule and gazing elsewhere is tempting fate. Some mules are outlaws or man killers, but most of them will only pull rough stuff when they think they can get away with it. They will behave when they know who's boss and the boss's eye is on them.

Are you the boss of your machine? Many machines are just like mules; they are safe enough when watched, but the minute the operator's eyes are turned or his attention wanders from his work they are ready to bite or kick. Punch presses, buzz saws, jointers and automobiles are not the only things that need watching. Hammers, chisels, picks and wheelbarrows also figure in the accident records.

The ostrich's way of avoiding danger is to bury his head in the sand. As a result, his tail feathers find their way to a millinery shop. Not unlike the ostrich in his habits is the person who walks across the street with his head buried in a newspaper or an umbrella.

Few accidents happen when we are wide awake and facing danger. The trouble begins when we turn our back on it, forget about it or let our thoughts wander elsewhere.

A Trade as an Ideal in Education

In this present generation when so much stress is being laid on the necessity for the higher education in classical subjects in America, it is somewhat refreshing to come across an article by as good an authority as James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, who brings out the point that there is an evil in the tendency to be convinced by our higher school graduates that education is a substitute for work rather than a tool. Under the idea of this latter phrase, he writes the following three paragraphs which we believe are of real value.

"We have allowed the conviction to grow among many of our younger citizens that education is a substitute for work rather a tool to work with, an end rather than a means.

"The ultimate outcome of this system continued without reform or amendment would be the creation of a nation where every man and woman would have the learning of books, and none would have that learning of the hands which is so vital to national prosperity and progress.

"We must restore the dignity of labor by teaching the trades in our schools. We must offer to every child that training of hand and heart, as well as head, which will enable him to go forth into the world equipped to care for himself and to take his place as a self-supporting, self-respecting citizen, a credit to himself and an asset to society. My ideal is to turn out of our schools children equipped with a high school education, as that education is now known—and a trade."

A Danger Sign

"Rastus, I see your mule has 'U. S.' branded on his hindquarters. Was he in the army?"

"No boss, dat 'U. S.' don't stand for "Uncle Sam" it means 'Unsafe.'"

Albert Lesco

Long Service Series

In the month of August we had the pleasure of presenting a forty-year service pin to Albert Lesco, a member of the Roll Job. Mr. Lesco came to Northbridge from Chicopee, Mass., in August, 1884. He had been employed in Chicopee as a mule spinner in one of the cotton mills there. His first position in this locality was in the Linwood Mill, where for two years he continued his old trade. He started in the Whitin Machine Works, on the job on which he is now employed, under B. L. M. Smith.

Mr. Lesco informs us that he has always been connected with this job with one exception of two months when business was slack and he was transferred to Pickers under Benjamin Graves.

He has had an opportunity during his forty years to work on practically every process which this department affords, and he has seen the department grow from a small one, employing from ten to twelve men, to its present size.

Mr. Lesco made his home in Whitinsville on Pond Street during the first four or five years, and after that bought a home in Linwood.

The members of the Roll Job and his many other friends in the Whitin Machine Works extend their congratulations to him at this time.

Lucky Fido

Wife—"Horace, darling, drive carefully, won't you? Remember we have Fido with us."

Loses Barn and Stock

On Thursday night, August 8, George Parslow, a member of the Foundry force, was returning home in the automobile that carries him back and forth from work, when he received a distinct shock on finding that his barn was going up in flames. The Whitinsville Fire Department arrived just before him, but too late to save the barn, which had been struck by lightning a few minutes before five o'clock. Parslow lost a horse, nine cows, one pig and thirty-five tons of hay, together with several units of farm machinery.

This is a severe loss to Mr. Parslow who has been working hard the last few years to make his farm a successful one. Some insurance on the barn will help toward the loss, and at the present time a committee has been appointed among many sympathizers in Whitinsville to solicit contributions among those who are willing to lend a helping hand. We sincerely hope that a large collection will be taken.

Retires with Good Record

William Haworth recently retired from the Carpenter Shop and has returned to England. He was employed with us for fourteen years, during which time he established a unique record. He was always at his work bench fifteen minutes before the machinery started in the morning. The foreman of the department states that he does not recall a single day when he was not at least that early. We are sorry to have Mr. Haworth leave us but are glad he is about to enjoy the fruits of his many years of labor.

Before coming here he spent several years as a construction carpenter in New Zealand. Many of the readers of the SPINDLE will remember a series of articles which we ran four years ago on Mr. Hawarth's experiences in that country.

Who'll Take a Chance Next

Business man (engaging chauffeur)—"I suppose I can write to your last employer for your character?"

Chauffeur—"I'm sorry to say, sir, that my last two employers died in my service."

A QUARTET OF ROADMEN
Charles Bass, George Clapp, Benjamin Poirier
J. B. Riely.

Leonir, N. C., has been the scene of several months' activity by some of the erecting force of the Whitin Machine Works. The above photographs show Messrs. Bass, Clapp, Benj. Poirier and Riely in front of an old shanty. The man in the left foreground of the first photograph is D. N. Crenshaw, boss carder and spinner, with four helpers, in the Boger and Crawford Spinning Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

Frank Adams dropped in on his return from Georgia and left us a couple of snapshots taken at the freight receiving door of the Dunster Mills in LaGrange, Georgia. The photograph below shows a delivery of a new Whitin Drawing Frame to that mill.

Sambo says "It's a New Whitin"

Romance of Cotton Machinery

The second installment of a series of articles by George Gannon of the Drafting Room on the "Romance of Cotton Machinery" appeared in the last SPINDLE. *In that installment Mr. Gannon briefly reviewed the early inventions of Hargraves and Crompton and the first Yankee attempt to start the cotton industry in America. In this month's article there are some interesting general descriptions of the early manufacturing processes here in America. It also briefly describes several of the early types of machines.*

The first successful cotton mill in America was that of Samuel Slater, and it is interesting to note the machinery used in his mill about 1794—that is, prior to the common use of Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

The cleaning of the cotton was done by hand and the average production of an operator was three pounds per day. The cleaned cotton was then fed to a crude type of slubber which had a friction washer drive on each bobbin, as the differential motion was not yet invented.

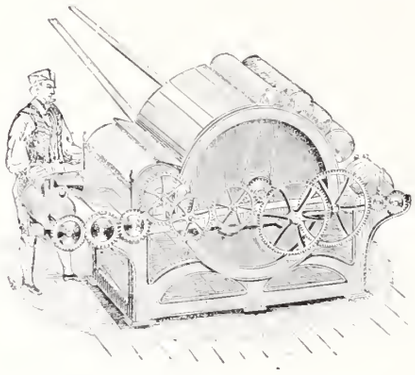
From the slubber the cotton was fed to a similar machine where it was drawn down much finer, thence to a drawing frame and wound on bobbins by flyers of top and bottom bearing type.

The Arkwright frame of that day was a machine of eight spindles each. A second spinning was necessary for the filling yarn, and it was then wound on a small bobbin of a size suitable for the shuttle. The construction of these machines at Slater's Mill was chiefly of wood, as cast-iron was not yet in common use. The product of the mill was yarn, and as such it was sold by pedlars to the inhabitants who did their own weaving on crude hand looms. With the acquisition of Whitney's cotton gin, Slater created a comparatively large quantity of yarn. Many smaller mills followed suit in producing yarn in the next few years.

By the year 1830 methods of production had developed marvelously, for we find records of an English mill with the following equipment.

2 Conical Willows running at 350 R P. M.
5 Breaker Pickers running at 1600 R P. M.
5 Beater Lappers running at 1600 R P. M.
186 Cards, the cylinder revolving at 114 R. P. M.
24 Drawing Frames.
24 Forty Spool Fly Frames.
50 Sixty-four Spindle Fly Frames.
78 Throstle Frames.
56 Hand Mules containing 144 Spindles.
1100 Power Looms running at 120 picks.
5 Winders having 240 Spindles.
32 Dressing Machines.

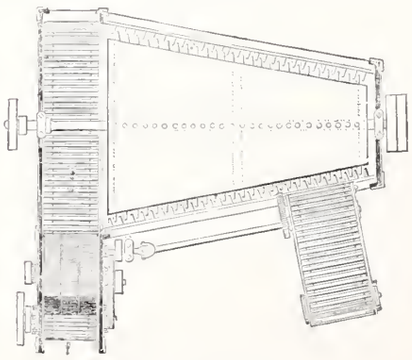
THE CARDING ENGINE.



Arkwright's Complete Carding Engine

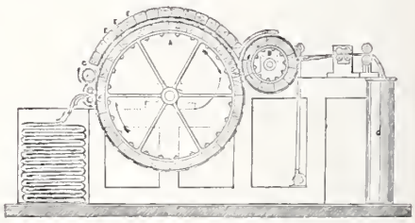
The mills of this date were usually of stone construction and their chief product was spun yarn. The water wheels, machine shop, and storerooms for finished product was in the basement. The first floor contained the carding room, the second floor the drawing and roving, and the third floor the spinning.

In the card room we find that double carding was used and the breaker and finisher processes were on the same machine. They contained an endless apron equally divided, on which the operator placed an equal amount of cotton, hand weighed. The loose cotton was conveyed by this apron through feed rolls to an 18-inch cylinder covered with wire clothing, the latter being fixed to the cylinder parallel to its axes. The cotton was then carded by wooden card flats which were supported on the top of the cylinder, and these flats were stripped by hand. A wooden doffer, eight to ten inches in diameter, and covered by the same wire clothing, was supported in front of the cylinder by the main framework, and from this doffer the cotton fleece was taken by a crude oscillating comb. This fleece was then drawn through a trumpet and a pair of condenser rolls into a can in the form of a sliver. Many of the mills stripped the card cylinders by hand in this period.



An Old-Type Conical Willow

The sliver was then laid diagonally on the apron of the finisher card and the carding process was repeated. From the cards the sliver was fed to rude drawing frames. These machines had a brass bottom roll covered with grooved wood; the top rolls were leather covered with wooden rolls similar to Louis Paul's invention in 1738. From the drawing frame the sliver was fed to the fly frame. To compensate for the increase in diameter of the bobbin in the absence of a differential motion, a friction washer of cloth was in common use between the bobbin and its driver. The spindles had top and bottom bearings, the driving pulley being placed above the top bearing, and it was driven by a horizontal wooden cylinder. The flyer consisted of two solid arms with an eye twisted at the bottom and another eye in the top. The average frame contained 30 spindles, had three lines of rolls mounted on a wooden beam, and the sliver passing through was drawn finer and wound on the bobbin which was traversed in a vertical plane by a wooden rail.



Finisher Carding Engine

From this roving frame it was fed to a similar frame and the yarn drawn out finer.

Another roving frame is found in this period where no twist is given the roving but it is conveyed by two endless belts of woolen cloth from the rolls to a can.

The last process was the spinning frame of the flyer type, as mules were as yet uncommon. These machines were similar to the fly frames but smaller in size and contained more spindles. The first power looms that

are recorded were used in 1813 by the Boston Manufacturing Co., at Waltham.

The greatest invention in cotton machinery of this period was the Aza Arnold differential motion, which was patented by him in 1823, but which since then has been called the Houldsworth Differential. This motion gives us the mechanism of the roving frame of today, and although many other mechanisms have been designed by machine builders, there are few which surpass it in simplicity.

The Editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin wrote in last month and asked permission to reproduce the articles on Romance of Cotton Machinery appearing in the SPINDLE. We were glad to give our consent and they agreed to give credit to Mr. Sannon.

Textiles, a bi-monthly magazine of the cotton and woolen field of business is running a series of six articles by George Sannon. Those interested in detail and technical information on the various textile machines will find the magazine in the shop library. The first article appeared in the July fifteenth issue.

Daniel Duggan of the Yard Office returned from the mountains with an interesting golf story, in which he was the lucky man. He told his friends about shooting a hole in one. Dan informs us that this ought to make him eligible to wear golf knickers at all sporting occasions.

Harry Dalton of the Bolster Job says his Overland can beat them all at climbing fences; otherwise it compares favorably with the standard makes.

Safety says "Be Careful." Old man Accident says "You should worry"—and you surely will if you follow his advice.

If ignorance is bliss, this ought to be a blissful world, says the traffic cop.

Those who go to church may learn a lot about heaven, but those who go joy riding or jay walking may get there first.

Recklessness is pep without common sense.

Life is short, but there is time enough to remove that hazard.

A BIT OF OLD ENGLAND

Houses of Parliament. The royal family. George McGrath, Joseph Hetherington and friend on deck, happy to be on their way back to America. A wreck off Liverpool bar. A bowling green near Carlisle.

Joseph Hetherington and George Magrath have returned to the Carpenter Shop after almost three months of vacation in Scotland. They made a trip of several days to London and took in the Wembley Exhibition. Mr. Hetherington tells us that on the day he was there, there was an official record of 169,000 people at the exhibition. We have received several reports from the travelers of the shop who have taken in Wembley on their trips to Europe this year, and we have certainly been impressed by their stories of this remarkable carnival. We are publishing some of the photographs brought back by Mr. Hetherington.

Why not enter the "Century Swim?" Read about it on page 10.

We were very much pleased to receive word from Albert Birchall, foreman of the Card Job, who is spending his vacation in England and in visiting the European continent. We show here a reproduction of one of the postcards we have received, showing the great British Empire Exposition at Wembley, England.

Harry Mitchell, who has just returned from a visit to Scotland, tells us that this exposition is almost beyond the power of human description and that one could spend days and days there without covering the same ground. He reports that Machinery Hall showing models of all kinds of machinery was one of the most interesting places he had ever visited.

Several other members of the Whitin Works had the privilege of being at this exposition. Among them were Mr. E. K. Swift, Treasurer and General Manager of the Works, Joseph Hetherington and George Magrath of the Carpenter Shop.

View of British Empire Exhibition at Wembley

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
1st row: Thomas O'Neil, 2b.; William Denencourt, ss.; John Steele, p.; William Steele, mascot. 2nd row: Harry Kearnen, coach and cf.; Herbert Ashworth, lf.; William Sullivan, c.; Mesrop Saragian, cf.; Chris Maguire, 3b.; 3rd row: Irving Dalton, manager; William Murray, p.; Edward Ballard, rf.; Richard Malmgren, p.; Robert Keeler, c.; Frank Leonard, 1b.; Henry Crawford, scorer

Whitin Leads in Industrial League

In the last two months the Whitin Machine Works team has continued to fight its way through the Industrial Triangle League schedule and by August 15 had lost but three games, losing one each to the American Steel & Wire Company, the American Woolen Company, and Norton Company.

There have been many up-hill battles, in which the Whitin Machine Works has overcome an early lead of its opponents. Typical games of this sort were with the American Woolen Company in the first week of August, when they had a 6-0 lead over us at the end of the sixth inning and we came through with nine runs in the seventh inning. The other example was against the Norton team, who led 4-2 up to the eighth inning, when we scored two runs, tying the game and saving it temporarily, at least, from counting against us.

Malgren and Murray have been sharing the burden of the pitching honors. They have both been going very well this year, but the main strength of the team has been in the batting, seven of the players batting over .300.

Kearnan has been the outstanding star, not only of the shop team, but of the league, running the bases with exceptional ability and leading the league in batting. This is in spite of the extra responsibility which he carries in each game as coach of the Whitin Machine Works team.

At the present writing we are two and one-half games in the lead and have six games more to play. Although we have not won the championship, we have every reason to believe that the team will come through as it is playing better ball now than it was at the first of the season.

The batting averages and league standing are as follows:

League Standing

	W.	L.	%
Whitin Machine Works	11	3	.786
American Steel & Wire Co.	9	6	.600
American Woolen Co.	9	7	.562
American Optical Co.	7	8	.467
Norton Company	6	10	.375
Hamilton Woolen Co.	4	12	.250

Batting Averages

	ab.	h.	r.	%
Kearnan	58	17	28	.483
McGuire	47	10	20	.425
Steele	44	8	16	.363
Ashworth	40	14	14	.350
Leonard	65	19	22	.338
Malgren	22	6	7	.318
Keeler	61	11	19	.311
Murray	38	8	8	.210
Denoncourt	58	9	12	.207
Ballard	45	7	9	.200
O'Neil	53	11	9	.173
Saragian	3	0	0	.000
Sullivan	2	0	0	.000

How Three Men Divide Their Incomes

	Tight wad	Spend thrift	Thrifty Man
Living expenses	37%	58%	50%
Education	1	1	10
Giving	1	1	10
Recreation	1	40	10
Saves	60	0	20

U. S. Treasury Dept.

Great Interest in Sunset League

The Sunset League schedule officially closed on Wednesday, August 12, with the Spinning team in the lead. However, there are six postponed games to play off, of which the Foundry is included in five. The best the Yard team can do is to tie the Spinning or Foundry for the championship. By winning its three games while the Spinning loses twice, these two teams will be tied for first place. Should the Foundry win all its five games it will win the championship, provided the Spinning loses two. The postponed games are to be played the last two weeks of this month.

The interest in the Sunset League this year has been greater than in any one of the last five seasons. The automobiles have lined up from the backstop to the first tenement on Lake Street. It was estimated that when the Yard and Foundry played there was as many as five hundred people watching the game.

It is a heavy hitting league, due to the fact that our best pitchers are barred because of their participation on the regular shop team, and as a result almost two-thirds of the players are hitting over .300, with six of them hitting for .500 or better.

There is always plenty of action and much criticism, good and otherwise, from the side-lines. Credit should be given to the courage of the two umpires, Patrick Duggan and Thomas Roche, for their faithful work this season. They have umpired every game.

The Yard made a new find in Eddie Connors who has been filling the pitchers box and has won three games straight, allowing one hit in one game and two hits in another. Manager Baird of the Yard claims that with this pitcher at the beginning of the year he would have cinched the pennant. In fact, he still has high hopes of doing it in spite of the odds against him.

The Foundry with its long row to hoe is very confident of overcoming the Spinning team. The managers of all four teams have kept the various boards of strategy busy settling various disputes which are bound to come up in keen competition.

The present records of the league are as follows:

League Standing

	W	L	%
Spinning	9	4	.692
Yard	6	6	.500
Foundry	5	5	.500
Speeders	4	9	.308

Batting Averages

	AB	R	H	%
Ashworth, H.	10	6	7	.700
Leonard, J.	25	7	14	.560
Veau	28	15	14	.500
Carroll	12	3	6	.500
Cooney	16	6	8	.500
Sullivan	6	3	3	.500
Simmons	28	6	13	.464
Walsh	37	13	17	.459
O'Neil	39	16	17	.436
Denoncourt	33	19	14	.424
Keeler	34	6	14	.412
Leonard, F.	31	6	12	.387
Fowler	13	5	5	.384
McGuire, C.	13	4	5	.384
Jackman	16	3	6	.375
Steele	32	8	12	.375
Malgren	35	9	13	.371
McGuire, F.	30	11	11	.367
Britton	34	7	12	.353
Herberts	39	11	13	.333
Campo	33	8	11	.333
Wallace	9	3	3	.333
Ashworth, J.	34	10	11	.323
Ballard	35	3	11	.314
Johnston	33	9	10	.303
Barlow	33	4	10	.303
Melia	34	8	10	.294
Henson	14	1	4	.286
Jones	25	6	7	.280
Connors	19	2	5	.263
Saragian, M.	45	15	11	.244
Donovan	30	9	7	.233
Corron	30	7	7	.233
Smith, E.	18	6	4	.222
Saragian, P.	32	7	7	.219
Hall	16	5	3	.188
Clark	30	3	5	.167
Nash	37	8	6	.162
Benoit	29	6	4	.136
Murray	8	1	1	.125
Kennedy	16	4	2	.125
Moss	6	0	0	.000
McGowan	6	0	0	.000

Pitchers' Records

		W	L	%
Connors	(Yard)	3	0	1.000
Leonard	(Foundry)	1	0	1.000
Ballard	(Spinning)	5	1	.833
Nash	(Spinning)	4	3	.571
Peloquin	(Speeders)	1	1	.500
Jones	(Foundry)	4	5	.444
Campo	(Yard)	3	6	.333
Britton	(Speeders)	2	3	.400
Ashworth	(Speeders)	1	3	.250
Moss	(Speeders)	0	2	.000

Results to Date

May	5	Foundry	3	Yard	2
"	7	Spinning	14	Speeders	5
"	14	Spinning	10	Yard	8
"	19	Speeders	6	Yard	2
"	26	Spinning	9	Speeders	3
June	2	Yard	10	Spinning	4
"	9	Foundry	13	Spinning	7
"	11	Speeders	18	Yard	11
"	16	Foundry	12	Yard	3
"	18	Spinning	16	Speeders	8
"	23	Speeders	8	Foundry	3
"	30	Yard	9	Speeders	5
July	2	Foundry	10	Spinning	1
"	7	Spinning	7	Speeders	6
"	14	Spinning	11	Yard	1
"	16	Speeders	14	Foundry	13
"	21	Spinning	7	Foundry	6
"	23	Yard	15	Speeders	6
"	28	Yard	12	Foundry	10
"	30	Spinning	8	Speeders	7
Aug.	4	Foundry	16	Speeders	4
"	6	Yard	4	Spinning	1
"	11	Yard	2	Speeders	1
"	13	Spinning	5	Foundry	2

Runs scored by			Runs scored against	
Spinning	99	(13 games)	Spinning	83
Yard	79	(12 games)	Yard	87
Foundry	88	(10 games)	Foundry	63
Speeders	92	(13 games)	Speeders	125

We continue our automobile episode of last Spindle, in which Mrs. Hamilton Walker and Mr. Raymond Adams of the Production Department figured. Ray in the last story mistook Mrs. Walker's Essex for his own, and had almost completely washed it for her before discovering his error. We find now that there is more reason than ever for painting in large letters the owner's name on the outside of the car.

It seems that Mrs. Walker parked her car in front of the Church Street garage and a few minutes later Mr. Adams drove up and parked just ahead of the other Essex. When Mrs. Walker came out of the garage she was on her way into Ray's car, when he had the great pleasure of telling which one was which. He feels now that he has been paid for his extra labor.

Why We Talk Safety

We talk safety in our magazine and on our bulletin boards to remind men of important things which they are constantly forgetting, not to supply any defects of their intelligence. We believe that the average man is normally careful, but human resolutions and purposes are frail things, and it is these lapses, rather than willful recklessness, that constitute nine-tenths of what is usually called "carelessness." Our safety talks and safety rules are signposts to prevent you from wandering unintentionally from the path of safety into the slippery detours of negligence and unsafe practices.

If there is any place where an accident can't happen, insurance companies would like to find out where it is. In 1923, one company paid claims for 143 accidents caused by shaving, 82 by slipping in bath tubs and, strangest of all, 39 which happened while the insured was getting in or out of bed!

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
1st row: Elmer, rf.; Gould, 2b.; Malone, c.; Cronin, 3b.; Soderburg, ss. 2nd row: Gates, 1b.; McCune, coach; Hubbard, cf.; Benson, p.; Turner, lf.

Sympathy

"As I was walking down the street," says a contributor to 'The Line' in the *Chicago Tribune*, 'I saw an auto with the sign, 'Say It with Flowers,' appropriately tied to the bumper. Isn't that what you'd call the essence of forethought and politeness?"

Not all the jay-walking is done on the streets. Some is done on the gas accelerators.

Driving onto oiling stands at the garages is sometimes rather uncertain business, but appears more difficult than it really is. However, the drivers do miss hitting the run-ways now and then, as Edward Driscoll, Works Cashier, will testify. He tried his luck at the Linwood Avenue Garage recently, and the better part of half an hour was spent extracting his car from the driving racks. Of course many of Mr. Driscoll's friends had to turn up at this time and many explanations were made.

Members of the W. C. A. at Picnic Point
Our Directors, Harry MaLette, Ruth Calhoun and Moses J. Brines
(Photos by Phillip Walker)

Several members of the Whitin Community Association spent Saturday afternoon, June 28, at Picnic Point. A basket lunch was served in the evening. It was an exceptionally fine afternoon and those who participated had as congenial a time as one would ask for. The afternoon was spent in games of volleyball, short distance races, and in very humorous sack and three-legged races.

The ladies defeated the men in a baseball game by the close score of 55 to 49, or something similar—we don't quite remember the score.

Photographs shown above were snapped by Philip Walker of the Carpenter Shop Office.

Why dream of the Florida beaches. Swim all winter in the Whitin Pool and enter the "Century Swim" contest.

"Where there's a will there's a way," said the speeder. Unfortunately he didn't make his will first.

Swim from Springfield to Boston

The Whitin Community Association plans to make the "Century Swim" one of the outstanding events of the year. This event will carry through from the fifteenth of September until the last of May.

"What is the 'Century Swim'?" To put it briefly, it will be a swimming contest in which every member is invited to take part in a hypothetical swim from Springfield to Boston. It will be carried on at scheduled times under special leaders, and each competitor's distance in the pool will be recorded and will be charted up on a large poster in the main lobby. On the route from Springfield to Boston there will be ten different test stations. At these stations the competitor may increase his number of points by undergoing certain designated swimming strokes and diving tests.

What is the object of this contest? There are a large number of swimmers at the present time using the pool, and it is believed that greater accomplishments will be made if there is a definite incentive added to the natural sport of swimming. There will be friendly rivalry in the different groups and the women and girls will be competing against each other as well as against the men. Many of the swimmers would be surprised at the distances they could make with the same energy they are now spending with no definite purpose. A fraction of a mile or more each time one goes in swimming will shortly count up to real distances. It might be well to remember that there are eighty-eight lengths of the pool to the mile, or a total of eight thousand eight hundred to complete the swim. The rules covering the contest are as follows:

Rules Governing the "Century Swim"

1. Swim will start September 15 and continue until May 30, 1925.

2. All competitors must be members of the Community Association, and must be definitely signed up for the swim. Those who wish to sign up may do so with any of the following—Mr. MaLette, Miss Calhoun, Miss McKaig, Mr. Colthart.

3. Swim will be divided into groups consisting of Senior, Intermediate and Junior, with a champion declared in each group, thus eliminating any unfairness in having a junior swimming against a senior or an intermediate. There will not be any division according to sex.

4. Competitors must always swim under the supervision of one of the following judges, during the hours when you are allowed to use the pool: Mr. MaLette, Mr. Porter, Arthur Ashworth, Peter Houghton, Leon Houghton, Arthur Marshall, Dr. McSheehy, Mr. Brines, Mr. Colthart, Misses Munt, Feen, Calhoun, Birchall, Meader, and Mrs. Hall. Any number of lengths swum without the supervision of one of the above judges will not be official and will not be recorded.

5. Swim will be conducted on a strictly point basis—so many points awarded at each station reached, and so many points given for successfully passing each one of the optional tests in strokes and dives, which will be distributed along the swim at regular designated stations on the big map which will hang in the lobby. The correct number of points given at each station and for each test will be posted separately later.

6. The optional tests are put in for the specific idea of *education* in swimming and diving. These tests are *not* compulsory, but if taken will serve two purposes: (*a*) to help the individual to become more proficient in swimming and diving; and (*b*) to add points

to the total distance which one swims. Test stations will be designated by red dots on the big map.

7. The winner in each division (Senior, Intermediate, Junior) will be the person who, on May 30, 1925, has amassed the greatest number of points.

8. Small tags will be hung on the map with the name of each competitor. These will be hung at the respective station as the person arrives at that station, and will subsequently be changed as the person arrives at the next station.

9. Remember, this is all educational as well as healthful, because after you have covered the required distance, you have not only improved your health, but have accomplished new strokes and new dives.

10. Competitor must swim at least six lengths at each try before credit will be given for any distance covered at that trial.

11. Only lengths which are done on one try in one day will be recorded. *Example*: A person cannot swim fifteen lengths and rest, then go back and swim fifteen more and get credit for thirty lengths.

12. *Century Swim Slogans*:

1. Beat him in and beat him out.
2. Boston or bust.
3. Get in the swim.
4. All "fish" and no "crabs."

For Your Information

The program for the coming year in the Whitin Community Association has not yet been fully completed, but you may rest assured that a bigger and better program is being planned.

All organized gym classes will start October 6 and will terminate sometime during the latter part of April or the first part of May. The old familiar Men's Nights and Women's Nights will again be part of our fun, and it is hoped to have a few one-act skits distributed throughout the year.

Another Gymnastic Exhibition by Springfield College will be given, this time by the Varsity Team instead of the Freshman. Swimming Exhibitions will be held and it is hoped that we can get some of the Olympic champions here again.

A bigger and better basketball schedule is being planned, and we hope to show the members some new opponents on the floor.

A small schedule card having hours of classes and all dates of activities will be published and distributed sometime before October 1, 1924, so that all interested persons, especially members, can reserve their nights ahead.

The Boys' Swimming Team will again represent the Association, and it is hoped that the girls will get busy and get a team organized. Some interesting meets for the boys will be held.

During the month of September, certain days will be set aside for physical examinations. Get interested in your body and watch the development.

Members are requested to familiarize themselves with the new locker system. The chart can be seen in the Physical Department office at any time upon making request to the proper authorities.

Physical Dept., W. C. A.

Martha Machoian

A very sad accident happened in the family of Stephen Machoian of the Comber Job, on Wednesday, July 2. His daughter Martha was accidently shot while visiting at her grandfather's home in Uxbridge. She was instantly killed. All the members of the shop felt keenly the sorrow which has come to the Machoian family, and we are reproducing here a picture of Martha during one of the many happy moments of her life.

A lesson ought to be brought home to everyone of us in thinking of this accident—that loaded guns should never be allowed around the home under any circumstances.

The above photograph shows Miss Dorothy Aldrich and a little four-months-old Airedale puppy named "Pepper." "Pepper" has only been a few months on this earth, but already has made quite a name for himself in Northbridge Center. He is no relation to the famous "Whiffus" of the *Boston Herald* fame but is one of the brightest "Whoffers" in captivity. If he is asked how old he is, he will bark in his "whoffing" way four times. If asked to say "Hello," he will whoff once, twice for "Yes," and three times for "No."

Loren Aldrich tells us he is the smartest dog that ever went over Northbridge Hill. He has a special liking for doughnuts, but will never eat more than two at one time—and what is more remarkable, he eats them hole and all. He will balance a doughnut on his nose and will remain in that position as long as his trainer points his finger at the doughnut. As soon as the finger drops, the dog tosses the doughnut in the air, whereupon it immediately disappears.

There have already been several offers of good money made for the dog and with his present ability to learn tricks he should be eligible to sign up with Barnum & Bailey at the end of six months.

Mr. Aldrich tells us that these stunts have all occurred during "Pepper's" stay at the Aldrich home while William Greenwood of the Main Office, who is owner of the dog, was on his vacation. For further information on the development of this dog's ability we refer you to Mr. Greenwood

Boost New England

New England Week September 15 to September 20

Are you proud to be a New Englander? So are we. You will be given an opportunity to show that you are; in fact, it will be your duty to prove that you are a proud and progressive citizen of this proud and progressive group of states.

The week of September fifteenth to September twentieth inclusive is to be set aside for the purpose of bringing to the attention of other groups of people in these United State the fact that New England is very much on the map, especially in the industrial field, and is a power to be reckoned with.

So much for the effect upon the country at large; but there is a lesson to be learned by New Englanders themselves in this forthcoming demonstration—not only must we impress the outside world with the intrinsic values to be found within our borders but we must renew our own appreciation of them as well.

The following facts should be absorbed by each and every New Englander:

New England is suffering from a severe industrial depression.

The *causes* for this condition may be attributed in a great measure to New Englanders themselves. Our attitude toward our industries has not always been constructive—we have lacked pride in and appreciation for our own products and in this way have allowed outside competition to creep in and replace the work of our minds and hands.

The *results* are seen in a falling off of demand for what New England can produce; they are seen in the movement of shoe orders to the West, they are seen in the movement of the textile industry to the South and they are seen in the almost utter lack of New England participation in the great automobile industry of today.

The *remedy* for the most part rests in the hands of the dwellers themselves in New England. We must renew and revive our pride in the quality of our products; we must see that they are featured at home and, finally, we must insist on being sold New England products, at least for the week of September 15—New England Week.

"By your works shall you be known."

WORK FOR, BUY IN,
BOOST NEW ENGLAND!

After a long illness covering more than half a year, Frank Larkin, a member of the Production Department, died at his home on Church Street in the month of July. It was known for some time that there was little hope held out to the family of Mr. Larkin for his recovery, and it was with remarkable courage that Mr. Larkin came to the end of his life's journey.

He had been employed here since September, 1912. His first position was as a member of the Spindle Department. Later he was transferred to the Automatic Chuck Job, and then to the Production Department soon after it was established. He was employed in that department as a piece-rate setter.

He was very much interested in the social life of the shop, and for several years was captain of one of the Office Bowling League teams.

The sympathy of his friends in the Whitin Machine Works is extended to his family.

The Blacksmith of Old

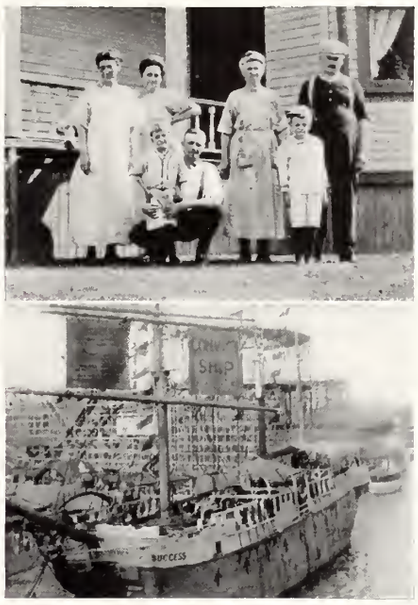
We have heard a great deal in the past SPINDLES about the merits of the blacksmith, as written by our competent editorial writer and foreman of the Blacksmith Shop, Charles Burlin. We have decided that he has pretty good background for his authority because we recently, ran across, in a clipping, a reference to the blacksmith among the very ancient writings now in possession of the modern civilized world. It is a short paragraph entitled "The Smith of Long Ago," and reads as follows:

"The smith also sitting by the anvil and considering the iron work, the vapour of fire wasteth his flesh, and he fighteth with the heat of the furnace; the noise of the hammer and the anvil is ever in his ears, and his eyes look still upon the pattern of the thing that he maketh; he setteth his mind to finish his work, and watcheth to polish it perfectly.—*Ecclesiasticus.*"

Old Timers

Barney Devlin, one of our old-timers and a member of the Spinning Job, has evidence of having done some steady work during the last three or four years. The hammer shown above had its handle practically worn out in three years balancing coupling heads. The file handle was worn out during four years' service and was used on filing spinning trucks.

In grasping the handle we noticed that it was impossible for us to make our fingers fit into the grooves as worn by Mr. Devlin's hand. George Giguere, assistant foreman on the job, was taking considerable pleasure in watching our performance, when it dawned on us that the handles might fit the left hand. We discovered then that Mr. Devlin is left handed.



DETROIT TOURISTS
Mrs. Harnke Buma, Mrs. Sydney Buma of Detroit, Dirk Buma and his son Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Wendermeer and son William of Worcester.

Dirk Buma, a member of the Roll Job, spent his vacation on an automobile trip which took him to his destination in Detroit, Mich. The trip took in all about eight days, and was made via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo. At Detroit they visited at his brother's home.

While in Detroit they had the opportunity to visit the Convict Ship *Success*, which has been in this country for several years, and is the last one of the convict ships which sailed between England and Australia. It has a very gruesome history and Mr. Buma tells us he was very much impressed by the contrast between the torture methods of the old days and the manner in which we treat prisoners today. That comparison is the object of the ship. More than half of its passengers have been known to die from maltreatment and confinement on the passage to Australia.

Joseph Pelletier and William Hogarth of the Metal Pattern Job were trying their luck fishing in Meadow Pond recently, when they hooked a large bass. All efforts were concentrated on landing the big catch and much advice was passed back and forth. Finally the big bass settled the question by breaking both the pole and the line and disappearing into the watery depths in a cloud of blue smoke originating from the boat.

Garden Show in Community Building

The fall exhibition of the Whitin Home Garden Club is to be held this year at the George Marston Whitin Memorial Gymnasium on September 19. Extensive plans are being made by the committee and without doubt it will be the best garden show that we have had in this town. Those who remember the past two garden shows will certainly want to plan to be present.

The exhibition will be open in the afternoon and evening. An entertainment will be furnished from 8 to 9 p. m., which will be followed by dancing from 9 to 12.

At six o'clock the members of the Whitin Home Garden Club will have a banquet in Odd Fellows Hall, during which vegetables from the gardens will be served.

The committee in charge of the entire exhibition wish it to be distinctly understood that not only are the members of the Home Garden Club eligible to exhibit, but that anyone in Whitinsville having a garden is urged to send in his best varieties.

Besides the garden products there will also be an exhibit of cut flowers.

The chairmen of the committees are as follows: Hall and Reception, Harley E. Keeler; Decorating, Fred Hathaway; Printing and Publicity, Fred Burroughs; Supper, Gilbert Harwood; Entertainment and Dance, Joseph Cahill.

Automobiles in Whitinsville will have to have a name or some definite mark of distinction if the members of the shop are not to continue to get into amusing situtions.

We have two more cases to record this month in the SPINDLE. The first one is that of Hugh Ferguson of the Superintendent's Office and William Stewart, one of our elevator operators, who make it their custom to ride home with George Gannon of the Drafting Room whenever Gannon comes to work in his Ford sedan. One afternoon Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Stewart waited in the Ford until twenty minutes past twelve for their chauffeur to come down from the Drafting Room. They finally got discouraged and walked home to dinner. They found out

later they had been waiting in the wrong sedan, as Mr. Gannon had gone home fifteen minutes early that noon.

The second case was that of one of the former members of the Employment Department, William Morrison, now a resident of Waterbury, Conn. He had parked his car in front of the Main Office and was inside seeing some of his old friends, when Jerry Foley, a member of the Main Office, parked his car ahead of Mr. Morrison's. When Morrison came out of the office he got into the front car and was having some difficulty in getting it started when he was asked from across the street by an amused onlooker if he hadn't better look at the number plates before driving his car away. He did, and decided to get into his own car with the Connecticut number plates.

Blue Eagle Inn

Continued from page 3, column 3

with one of the largest insurance companies in America stated that he preferred to spend the night at the Blue Eagle Inn rather than the big hotels of Worcester, because after ten o'clock the jazz orchestras and general hotel noises were eliminated. He further added that the food was excellent and much more to his liking than the general hotel fare.

Mr. Durrell informs us that he has heard this expression many times from his guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Durrell make the Blue Eagle Inn their home and take a personal interest in what might be called their large family. In fact, we know of a time before the District Nurses were boarding at the Inn, when Mrs. Durrell personally nursed as many as four of the boys who were sick, and even with the nurses there her interest has been such that many people refer to her as "Mother Durrell."

Mr. and Mrs. Durrell have been ably assisted by Horace Bassett, who has been with them a little more than ten years, not including the time which he served in the World War.

Mr. and Mrs. Durrell's son Blynn was Manager of the Blue Eagle Inn Annex for a year and a half. His record showed that he was a very efficient Manager, and there was a great deal of sadness felt by the employees of the Whitin Machine Works when his death occurred in September, 1918, during the epidemic of influenza.

Their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sadie Durrell, has been living with them and has taken active part in the running of the hotel. At the time the group photograph of the employees was taken she was spending her vacation in Maine.

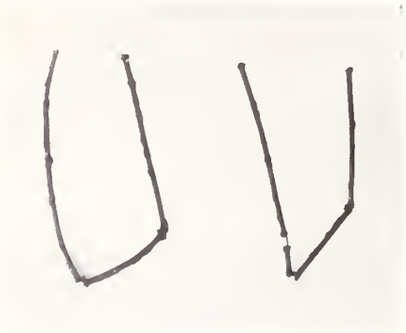
The cost of living at the Blue Eagle has been made very reasonable for the conveniences available. Double rooms with board can be had for $9.25 a week and single rooms at $9.75. For transients the price is $3.50 a day or $20 a week.

Joe Cheechi in his role as song leader. Sally Jones and the prize fish. The fishermen, before the hard day's battle on the briny deep.

With the Cod and Haddock Off Swampscott

On Saturday, July 12, a group of twenty-five members of the Whitin Machine Works enjoyed a fishing trip off the coast of Swampscott, Mass. The party left here about five o'clock in the morning and put out to sea a little after seven. It was a very successful day, the largest fish which weighed about fourteen pounds going to Sally Jones of the Pattern Loft. The sea was very calm and no casualties were suffered from seasickness. In fact the trip was such a success that another one was planned for August 23.

BORROWED FROM THE BLUE EAGLE MANAGER'S PHOTO ALBUM



Sections of telephone wire burned out by lightning

The above photograph of ragged looking wire insulation was taken from the telephone line leading into the home of Chester W. Lasell, President of the Whitin Machine Works. The wire was entirely melted out of the insulation during an electric storm which occurred in the week ending July 12. In this same storm, one of the severest of the summer, lightning struck the homes of C. W. Lasell, Mrs. G. M. Whitin and E. Kent Swift. Very fortunately no fires were started and no one was hurt.

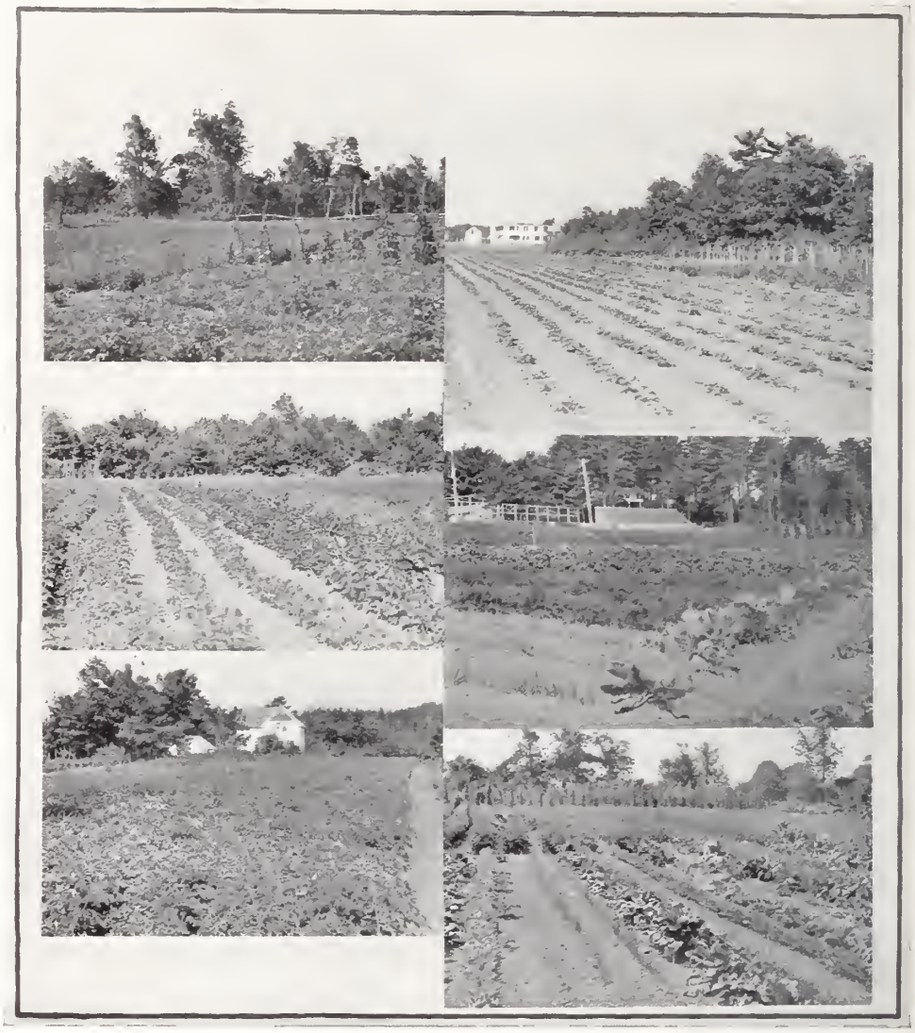
Garden Prizes Awarded

David Marshall, foreman of the Loom Job, and Nazairre Laferriere of the Foundry, were the prize winners for the best gardens in the midsummer inspection made by the Whitin Home Garden Club. Herbert Reiner, Assistant Agricultural Agent of the Worcester County Extension Service, was the judge of the gardens. The task was no easy one as he had to inspect nearly 150 gardens and rate them on the basis of 20 points for condition, 10 for value, and 10 for variety. David Marshall won first place with 36 points out of a possible 40, and Nazairre Laferriere won second with 35 points.

Special prizes were given for the best potato patches, of which there were 50. Robert Smith won first prize and H. A. Graves second, with four tied for third place.

A special prize was also given for the garden in the best condition, and was won by Lawrence Donovan and Arthur Clark. Their garden had 19 points out of a possible 20 for condition. In this garden Clark and Donovan had set out 1600 strawberry plants this year.

The list of prizes is as follows:



1st, Garden of Jacob Harringa; 2nd, Garden of Arthur Clark and Lawrence Donovan; 3rd, Garden of Harley Keeler; 4th, Garden of Naz. Laferriere; 5th, Garden of Robert Smith; 6th, Garden of David Marshall

Taylor Hill				
Lot No. 1	Garden No. 11	36 points	David Marshall	$1.00
Lot No. 2	Garden No. 8	26 points	Fred Hathaway	1.00
Lot No. 3	Garden No. 34	31 points	A. Hamilton	1.00
Lot No. 4	Garden No. 38	34 points	W. W. Sproat	1.00
Lot No. 5	Garden No. 65	34 points	H. E. Keeler	1.00
Best garden on Taylor Hill—Garden No. 11, David Marshall				1.00
New Fairlawn				
Garden No. 9	32 points		T. Van Dyke	$2.00
Old Fairlawn				
Garden No. 7	34 points		Gilbert Harwood	$2.00
Crescent Street				
Garden No. 9	35 points		Naz. Laferriere	$2.00
Brick School				
Lot No. 1	Garden No. 13	31 points	John Baker	$1.00
Lot No. 2	Garden No. 6	32 points	Klaus Dufries	1.00
Lot No. 3	Garden No. 24	34 points	J. Harringa	1.00
Lot No. 4	Garden No. 60	32 points	A. Carriere	1.00
Best garden at Brick School—Garden No. 24, J. Harringa				1.00
Best Potato Patch				
1. Garden No. 10	Robert Smith	38 points	New Fairlawn	$3.00
2. Garden No. 7	H. A. Graves	37 points	Taylor Hill	2.00
Special Prizes for Potato Patches Scoring 36 Points				
Garden No. 3	James McQuilken		Taylor Hill	$1.00
Garden No. 18	Robert Gusney		New Fairlawn	1.00
Garden No. 1	George Armston		Old Fairlawn	1.00
Garden No. 5	Jeremiah Connors		Old Fairlawn	1.00
Special Prize for Garden in Best Condition				
Garden No. 2 and No. 3	Lawrence Donovan and Arthur Clark		Old Fairlawn	$3.00
Two Best Gardens				
1. Garden No. 11	David Marshall	36 points	Taylor Hill	$5.00
2. Garden No. 35	Naz. Laferriere	35 points	Crescent Street	3.00

The WHITIN Spindle

Whitinsville Social Library

SEPT.-OCT.
1924
Vol. 5 No. 10

IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE AS RECORDED BY THE CAMERA

1. A view in Karlsbad.
2. German boys.
3. Austrian Tyrol.
4. The summer palace in Vienna.
5. A view of Bautzeu. Bautzeu, Germany.
6. German block house near Ypres.
7. House in Neustadt, where Martin Luther stopped
8. Two Swiss girl candy venders.
9. R. T. Comer at lunch.
10. Here's how.
11. View of Place Vendome, Paris.
12. Notre Dame.
13. Peasants in the field.
14. Mr. Walker of the American Textile Machinery Corporation and Mr. Swift at Lille, France.
15-16 Beach scenes at Ostend.
17. Ice delivery wagon.
18. The Thames from the London embankment.
19. Swiss village.
20. Aquitania being docked.

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 5 WHITINSVILLE, MASS., SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1924 NUMBER 9

E. Kent Swift Finds European Industrial Conditions Better than Generally Believed Here

At the suggestion of the Editor of the SPINDLE I am very glad to give a few impressions of the trip which I made to Germany, Austria and France during August of this year. Two weeks were spent in Germany, in the industrial section, particularly that part centering around Dresden and Chemnitz in Saxony. A visit of this length of time allows, of course, an opportunity for only a superficial study of the conditions there, but to the person who is interested in investigating conditions sufficient information is at hand to get a fairly clear idea of just what the situation is. Particularly is such a study interesting to one engaged in manufacturing, as Saxony is one of the great workshops of Germany.

As one motors through the rolling country, where every bit of the land is cultivated—either set apart for forests or for grain fields—and dotted with villages, each of which has its factories and smokestacks, one is impressed with the wonderful wealth-producing qualities of the country. This section is somewhat apart from the Ruhr, the occupied section of Germany, and so has not been touched directly by the war and the occupation. The writer travelled through this section very thoroughly and from all outward appearances found the people well cared for and reasonably prosperous, with no evidences of starvation, with no beggars on the streets, with the cheap restaurants and amusement places fairly full of people, and with no signs of unemployment. While the clothing of the people seemed to be of rather inferior quality and showed evidences of wear, yet in no way did the German people seem to be suffering.

On the other hand, through this section were seen new additions to factories, new factories, and new equipment being installed, and up to the last few weeks the factories were very fully employed and had plenty of work. The wages at which men and women were employed were very low, in the cities a skilled workman receiving from $6 to $9 a week, and in the country districts about $1 a day. Farm labor and rough labor received $1 a day, where they boarded themselves. Women received anywhere from $3 to $4.50 a week, depending upon the location. The hours of labor ranged from 51 to 53 hours a week, and in the farming district labor was employed 10 hours a day.

In the mechanical equipment the German factories were equal to what we have in our own country, with the exception that there was not quite so much automatic machinery, and the speeds of the machines were not quite so high as is customary here. On the other hand, the piece-rate system was quite universal, and the workmen were given, if anything, more machines to operate than they are here.

Mr. E. K. Swift is a representative of one Nationality among five in this group

In other words, the impression which one receives from industrial Germany is that she is very well and fully equipped with all the tools of industry and has a large population of skilled and experienced workmen ready and anxious to work and willing to work at a very low wage; that while the standard of life of the German workman is very much below that of the American workman—in fact, he has to be content with very much inferior clothing and food and lives in a small apartment house, as a general rule, with few rooms—yet taking it all in all, he is not suffering, and when this industrial machine which exists in Germany is put into full operation, with its low wages, America and other countries will be brought into contact with a competition which it is going to be exceedingly difficult for us to meet.

What is holding back Germany today is the lack of ready money necessary for buying raw materials and carrying on the operations of business. It is the great hope of the German Industrialists that the Dawes plan will be put into effect, and that a large loan will be made to Germany which will enable her factories to reach out and extend their operations into the rest of the world. The writer came home feeling more and more convinced that if we are to protect the standard of living which the American workman enjoys it is absolutely necessary that his labor be protected by a tariff on the product which he manufactures, as it is a matter of simple arithmetic to see that if you can manufacture the same article in another country at one-third to one-quarter of the labor cost of this country the article can be sold here at such a low price as to take away the work and the bread of the American workman.

This article is not intended to be either political or economic, but the writer would like to bring home to the readers of the SPINDLE the fact that the economic prosperity and progress of American industries must be based on a tariff adequate to protect the scale of living and the wages of the American workman, as the same article can be made abroad much cheaper than it can here. If Germany is financed, as it now seems likely she will be, it is not at all inconceivable that in the next ten years Germany may, along economic and business lines, win the war after all, as her industrial situation today is better than that of her great commercial rival, England, where there

are over a million people unemployed at the present time. Furthermore, Germany's industrial capacity to produce in districts outside of the occupied area is far greater than it was previous to the war, and her factories are enlarged and improved and all ready to do their part, with a population willing and ready to work at a very low wage.

During this interesting trip, the writer went into a great many of the mills and also into some of the large machine shops over there. We consider the Whitin Machine Works an excellent institution, but one plant, that of Hartmann & Company at Dresden and Chemnitz, manufacturing cotton, woolen and worsted machinery, likewise boilers, engines, pumps, etc., and employing something like 14,000 people in all, would be a revelation to us.

Travel in Europe today is somewhat difficult, owing to the differences in the exchange rate. The dollar seems to be the standard for the world, and when in a three and a half weeks' trip one deals in currencies in which one has to figure German paper marks at four billion to the dollar, Czechoslovakian kronen at 33 to the dollar, Austrian kronen at 70,000 to the dollar, French francs at 18.50 to the dollar, and English pounds at $4.50, with all the various fractions connected with these denominations, one's head frequently gets in a whirl. In every way, the traveler pays. One continental custom that is rather new is the adding of taxes to hotel bills. Service is now recognized as being a proper charge, and appears on the bill. In one hotel in Germany the writer received a bill to which were added the following items: 10% for the State, 20% for the City, and 20% for service—or an addition of 50%.

In going through something like seven countries in three and a half weeks, one has many impressions. From necessity this short article cannot cover them all, but one can say this—that one always returns to America after a trip away a better American than ever before and with the feeling that we have more of the blessings of civilization, a more contented people and a better country to live in.

MORE EUROPEAN VIEWS

1. The market place.
2. A group of fishing boats.
3. French bread for sale.
4. A corner in the housing district.
5. A cart in common use.
6. Harbor View.
7. A detailed view of the beach at Ostend, showing the means of bringing the bath houses to the water.
8. A goose girl.

Riding the Restless Waves

The second deep sea fishing trip from the Whitin Machine Works took place the latter part of August. The autos left here at four o'clock in the morning for Swampscott where the party transferred to a forty foot fishing boat and was soon out among the ground swells. Of the thirty fishermen, twelve succumbed to that uncomfortable illness of the restless sea.

Winford Jones of the Pattern Loft and James Marshall of the Sales Force passed one of the quietest days of their lives, but made a great fight against big odds.

The first prize was captured by Harry Drinkwater, foreman of the Flyer job.

The third deep sea fishing trip was held off Scituate on September 24. Of the thirty fishermen at least half a dozen were among those who suffered from seasickness on the last trip. They all counted on a smooth sea but were disappointed and were again unfortunate.

The prize for the largest fish went to Robert Ferguson of the Comber job, and second prize went to Leon Wood of the Spooler job.

Two down, but the rest are ready for action

Frank Aldrich

Long Service Series

Congratulations are being extended to Frank Aldrich of the Tool job, who completed fifty years of continuous service in the Whitin Machine Works the week ending October 18. An article in our long service series, February 1923 issue, gave a brief sketch of Mr. Aldrich's work here in the shop. We think it deserves reprinting at this time.

He came to work in the Whitin Machine Works on October 21, 1874, and started as an apprentice for Thomas Lowe on the old Repair job. After a year he was transferred to the Card job under Henry Flanagan and Howard Burbank and for six months was a member of the Railway and Drawing-roll jobs under George Carr. He returned to the Card job where he completed his time. For six and one-half years he served as second hand on the Drawing-roll job. When business became slack in this department he was transferred to the Small Tool Room under William Dixon, and later was sent to the Spindle job as a toolmaker for Henry Woodmancy. He returned to the Small Tool Room in 1892 and has been a member of that job ever since.

Mr. Aldrich was born in Upton in 1857, and for thirty-five years has been running his grandfather's farm on Quaker Street, Upton, as well as working in the shop. Mr. Aldrich is a direct descendant of one of the first settlers of the Blackstone Valley. His present home is over one hundred years old. We asked Mr. Aldrich how he managed to keep up his work in the shop and at the same time run the farm, and he informed us that for the past thirty years the same hired man has been with him and that except for about three weeks in the summer he leaves the farm work entirely in his hands—a remarkable record as an employer of labor.

He has walked to work, a distance of two miles and a half, every morning for the past ten years with one or two exceptions. He attributes his good health at present particularly to this exercise. In the past forty-eight years Mr. Aldrich says he does not believe he has been late more than six mornings.

Mr. Aldrich is also an automobile enthusiast and has had several models of cars. At the present time he swears by the Studebaker Special Six. His duties in the shop and responsibilities of the farm would be too much for many workmen to carry. When his car calls for him as the shop closes, he has an opportunity to enjoy a few minutes of the reward of his hard labor.

Bert Hill held a reception on Lebeau Hill during his week off. We are not sure whether Bert enjoyed the job or not, but the boys all admired the pretty baby in the beautiful baby carriage. We do not know of any more useful occupation.

Soccer Season Starts

The Whitin Soccer Football Club entered the Massachusetts Central League this year, an organization composed of seven teams including, besides the Whitin team, the Clan Scotts of Worcester, Clinton Uniteds of Clinton, the Scandinavian A and B teams of Worcester, the Crocker-Burbank team of Fitchburg and the Worcester Rangers.

To date the team has played three games. Two games were tied, the score being 2 to 2 against the Clinton United and the Worcester Rangers. The Scandinavian A team, considered by most of the soccer fans as being the fastest team in the league, defeated the Whitin team 5 to 2. This is the fastest team the Whitin team has played in several seasons, in fact, several of our players admitted that they were badly winded after the first half of the game.

This year's team is composed of the following players: William Wilson, goal; Herbert Ashworth, right back; Alexander McFarland, left back; Fred Cowburn, right half-back; Robert Holmes, left half-back; Edward Nuttall, center forward; Robert Wilson, center half-back; Harry Jackson, outside right; James Ashworth, inside right; William Smith, outside left; John Davidson, inside left. Daniel Gonlag and George Wilson are being used as utility men. The team is being managed by Thomas Colthart.

Between Bites the Fishermen face the Camera

A Brief History of Japan's Cotton-Spinning Industry

How Has It Grown so Rapidly as to Be at the Top of the Principal Industries of the Country at Present?

Mr. T. Asabuki, sole agent for the Whitin Machine Works in Japan, sent us a letter from his office in Tokio, in which he stated that he was enclosing a copy of a translation about the cotton spinning industry in Japan. This article appeared in one of the leading journals in that country and Mr. Asabuki believes it will be of interest to us. We certainly ought to be as well posted as possible on the cotton spinning industry in the leading nations of the world, and are very grateful to Mr. Asabuki for contributing this article.

The cotton-spinning industry of Japan has attained a rapid progress in comparatively a brief period and at present it may be named as one of the principal or basic industries of the country, when considered from the magnitude of its invested capital as well as from the colossal amount of the imported raw cotton and also the exportation of the manufactured yarns.

Kagoshima Spinnery, the Pioneers in Japan

In order to trace the origin of our cotton spinning industry which attained the present state of prosperity, we must go as far back as 1863, when Lord Hisamitsu Shimazu, following up his father's bequeathed designs, had imported some spinning machines from England, and erected a modern spinnery at Isonohama in Kagoshima. The products from this spinnery having been favorably received by the public, the Kagoshima Government, intent on extending the industry to other provinces too, opened another spinnery at Sakai.

In 1864 the prices of commodities [illegible]ing advanced abnormally in Yedo [illegible]kyo), the Tokugawa Shogunate [illegible]ered the views of the leading [illegible]hants, as to the best means to [illegible] down the prices, when Mampei Ka[illegible], a cotton merchant, emphatically [illegible]ocated of the importance of esta[illegible]lishing modern spinnery for cotton. Accordingly, Mr. Kajima was commanded to speed up the erection of some such mills. He then tried hard to get the people interested in subscribing toward the enterprise. Machines were ordered from England at last. But this scheme was interrupted by the War of Restoration by which the Shogunate Government was overthrown. After a lapse of a few years in which much hardship was suffered, spinnery was at last established in 1872 at Takinogawa, a suburb of Tokyo, which was the pioneer of people's spinnery. In 1877 Nagoya Spinnery was established and in 1879 Himeji Spinnery and also Dojima Spinnery made appearance.

After the war of 1877 (Saigo Rebellion), the Governmental finance was seriously handicapped by a depreciation of the currency, and the then Deputy Minister of Finance, Matsukata (afterward Prince), had, in order to restore trade balance, encouraged the establishment of modern spinnery in the cotton producing districts, and took steps to import some spinning machines from England which were sold to the people on easy terms of 10-year installment, free of interest. At the same time, the model spinnery was founded at Hiroshima and Nagoya. In 1882, under the espousal of Mr. E. Shibuzawa (now Viscount) and late Mr. D. Fujita (afterward Baron), Mr. J. Yamabe who was abroad at that time was commissioned to visit England to investigate her spinning industry. Subsequently the Osaka Spinnery (afterward Toyo) was established with a capital of Y. 250,000. This was the sole joint stock company in Japan at the time.

The Beginning of a Rapid Growth of the Industry

Since about 1887 cotton spinneries began to be established in various localities, and they laid the foundation of the present development of the industry. Later in 1893 the direct steamship line to Bombay was opened up and the importation of the Indian cotton has grown rapidly since. In the following year, the import duty on cotton as well as the export duty of yarns were abolished. We were thus enabled to expel the foreign-made yarns from the home markets and at the same time our yarns found the outlets in the Chinese and Korean markets.

Thus our spinning industry which grasped an opportunity in expanding abroad, has, through the two wars—the Chino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese—effected a phenomenal growth. Subsequently, the world war gave our spinning industry a golden opportunity to invade the Oriental and South Sea markets. Of course, the high and ebb tides as there were experienced along with the financial vicissitudes, domestic as well as international, the spinning industry was, on the whole, able to tide over the crisis and it succeeded in solidifying its foundation and the internal circumstances were much improved.

In short, Japanese cotton spinning up to 1893–1894 was in its cradle period. If we could classify it as the first stage of the growth, then

THE WORLD'S ACTUAL SPINDLES

	On Aug. 1, 1923	Percentage	Year Before
Great Britain	56,532,000	36.11	56,605,000
United States	37,397,000	23.88	36,943,000
Germany	9,605,000	6.13	9,500,000
France	9,600,000	6.13	9,600,000
India	7,331,000	4.68	6,870,000
Russia	7,245,000	4.63	7,100,000
Japan	4,877,000	3.12	4,645,000
Italy	4,877,000	3.12	4,645,000
Czechoslovakia	3,503,000	2.24	3,549,000
China	2,680,000	1.71	2,247,000
Spain	1,812,000	1.16	1,805,000
Brazil	1,700,000	1.09	1,600,000
Belgium	1,682,000	1.08	1,609,000
Switzerland	1,512,000	.97	1,200,000
Poland	1,200,000	.77	1,200,000
Canada	1,078,000	.69	1,310,000
Austria	1,022,000	.65	1,022,000
Other Countries	3,171,000	2.03	3,104,000
Total	156,576,000	100.00	154,555,000

N. B.: The above list was compiled by the International Cotton Spinning Association and Japan's spindles seem to include those in the course of installation also, and by no means they will agree with the actual number in operation.

the period subsequent to the Chino-Japanese war would be the second stage, and the period after the Russo-Japanese war the third stage, and the period after the world war must be its fourth stage.

The Position of Japan's Spinning in the World's Arena

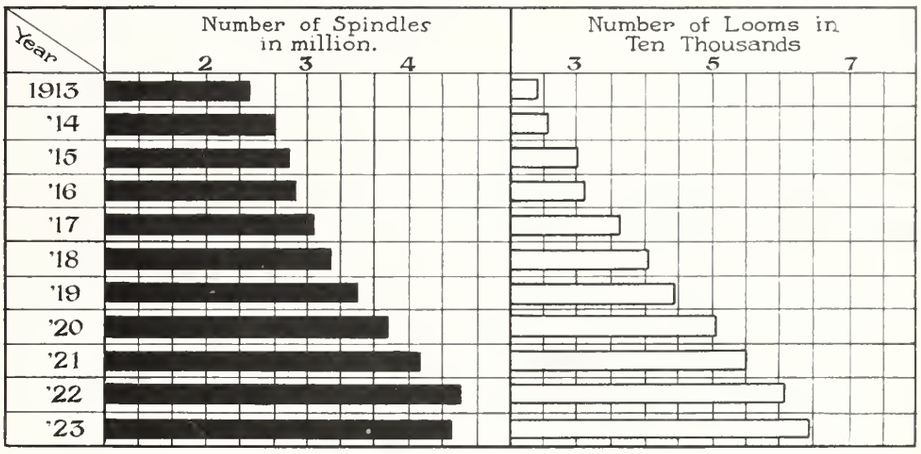
As already set forth, our cotton spinning has thus made a wonderful stride. Now let us compare it with that of other countries. It should be noted that in 1899, the Japanese spinneries combined, had only 12/1,000 of the total spindles of the world. Although it has made an extraordinary progress since that time, yet compared with that of Great Britain and also of the United States, our inferiority is still too great. Namely Great Britain possesses over ten times as many spindles and United States seven or eight times as many as ours. Next we find Germany and France, each having about 9,000,000 spindles. Even India and Russia are far above us in their spindles. Japan's position is the 7th in the world, Italy coming close to her heels. Recently the Chinese spinning industry has made a remarkable progress and we must concede that it is no easy work for us to compete with them who are favored by exceptionally low wages, coupled with their geographical advantages they occupy toward the Chinese markets which our spinners have held as one of the principal outlets of their products, in competition with the British and American spinners.

At any rate let us enumerate herewith the number of spindles of the world by the country having over 1,000,000 spindles, together with its percentage as known at the date of August 1st, 1923, also the comparative number at the same date in the year preceding.

Spinning Industry on a Firm Basis

Unavoidable as were fluctuations of the returns of the industry to be encountered with in each period of general industrial developments, our spinning industry was peculiarly successful to tide over the crisis, whether by the encouragement of export or by limitation of productions. Therefore, despite serious depressions were felt from time to time by the other lines of the industries of the country, the spinning companies alone, especially those of the first and second rates, were enabled to maintain tolerably good dividends. So much so, their foundation was made solid and internal circumstances improved. That is why the shares of the first-rate spinning companies were generally welcomed by the public, and the promissory notes of the spinning companies were accepted by the bankers as the gilt-edged papers. Now look at the total returns of the Japanese spinning companies since 1913. Their reserves have been increasing year by year, and at the end of the second half of 1923, they had comprised over 70 percent of the paid-up capital. And as these were reserves transferred as part of fixed capital, or utilized for operating funds, they have smoothed the working of business that much and as they have succeeded in redeeming a large amount of fixed capital each year, their circumstances thereby improved and the business was made easier to run. Although their semi-annual returns now-a-days are showing some decrease in their net profits in comparison with the period of the world war, yet when compared with that of the other countries, they have been keeping up incomparably better showings. The average of the dividends is now lower than that of the highest period, which was 45 percent. But in the second half of 1923 when a general depression of business was felt the country over the spinning industry alone was able to maintain such a nice average in dividends, 16.7 percent.

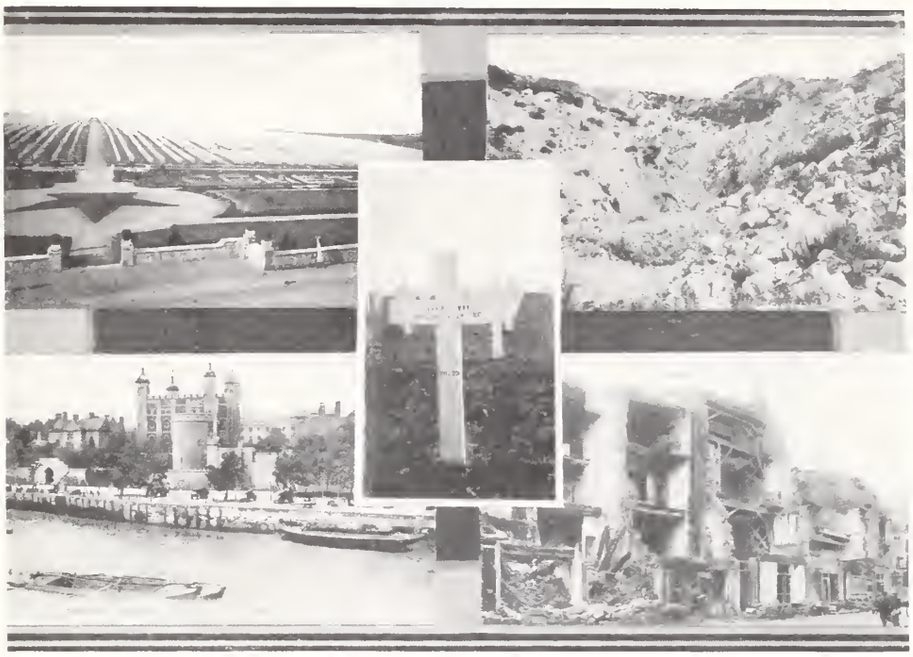
Growth of Japans' Textile Industry



Year	Companies	Spindles	Looms
1867	1	5,000	—
1877	3	8,000	—
1887	21	76,000	—
1897	65	97,000	2,105
1907	42	1,540,000	9,462
1913	44	2,414,000	24,224
1914	42	2,657,000	25,441
1915	41	2,807,000	30,068
1916	40	2,874,000	31,295
1917	43	3,059,000	36,181
1918	43	3,226,000	40,391
1919	54	3,487,000	44,401
1920	56	3,813,000	50,583
1921	61	4,160,000	54,996
1922	64	4,515,000	60,765
1923	70*	4,436,000	64,460

*For those in 1923, repairing being not completed yet, Odawara Spinning & Weaving Co. and Jomo Mouslin Co.'s Nerima Mill are omitted.

The members of the "Elm Tree Club" present in the above photograph are L. T. Barnes, E. C. Smith, William Walker, Frank Cross, William Foster, A. R. Fletcher, and Timothy Nutter. There is hardly a quorum present, but these particular members of the club can be found almost any noon hour talking over the order of the day.



1. The Argonne cemetery.
2. A shell hole on the battlefield.
3. The marker at the Jeffrey L. Vail grave.
4. A view of the tower of London.
5. An idea of the damage done by German shells in Verdun.

From London and the Battlefields

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Birchall of Forest Street, Whitinsville, spent the months of June, July, and most of August visiting in England and touring the war torn districts of France. Mr. Birchall has been a member of the Whitin Machine Works for nearly thirty-five years and has been foreman of the Card job since February, 1916. Mr. Birchall, at our request, has given us an account of his trip and has let us have a large selection of photographs from which to choose the ones printed here. The account of the trip is as follows.

"We left Boston, May 31, and arrived in Liverpool on the tenth of June. From Liverpool we went to Summerset near Manchester, which was our headquarters during our stay in England.

"We took in the great Empire Exhibition at Wembley where we spent several days. The Palace of Engineering we found particularly wonderful, in fact the whole exhibition was on such a tremendous scale that you could spend days and not go over the same ground twice.

"We found old London to be as charming as ever, and took great pleasure in the many historical places which we visited.

"From London we crossed the channel to Boulogne, France, where we took a train for Paris. This was the twelfth of July. The next day being a national holiday, as all France was celebrating the Bastille Day, we had the pleasure of seeing about 50,000 soldiers parade to the grave of the Unknown Soldier and there lay flowers on the grave.

"In Paris we visited the birthplace of the League of Nations in Versailles, Notre Dame, and other historical places.

"From Paris we made a trip over a large section of the battlefields. Verdun was still in very bad condition and it was indeed a terrible sight. Whole streets were in ruin and many of the beautiful outstanding buildings were badly damaged.

"Leaving Verdun by automobile we went clear through the sector where the Allies and the Germans fought for four years. In some places it has been left just the same as it was when the war ended; barbed wire entanglements, trenches and dugouts are there yet, after nearly six years.

"From Verdun we motored to the American Cemetery. On the way we passed through the village of Montfaucon, which was the headquarters of the German Crown Prince. We came to the ruins of the building he occupied during the battle of Verdun, on which the American government has erected a bronze tablet which reads, 'Montfaucon, after being held for four years by German forces, was captured by the 313th Infantry, 157th Brigade, 79th Division, U. S. Army, on September 17, 1918. It was the headquarters of the German Crown Prince, from which he observed the battle of Verdun. The periscope used by him was captured and sent to West Point.'

"We arrived at the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery which is 45 kilometers from Verdun. The American government has a force of men at work there who are converting it into a beautiful spot. But the sad, depressed feeling of the war certainly grips one when he gazes across the field of 25,000 crosses, each one marking the grave of an American soldier. The cemetery is very well cared for by the government.

"We found the superintendent of the cemetery, a Mr. Shields, who showed us around. As all of the

A. R. Birchall at the Grave of the Whitinsville Soldier for whom the local American Legion Post was named

graves are numbered he took us at once to the spot where Jeffrey L. Vail is buried.

"From the cemetery we went to Metz and from there to Reims, where more beautiful buildings were in sad ruin.

"And Americans must take in the Chateau-Thierry battlegrounds, the location of one of the turning points of the war.

"On August 16 we left Liverpool for Boston on the steamship *Devonian*. It was a very pleasant trip across until we arrived within sight of Boston Light. This was on August 26, when a terrible storm arose. The fog shut down on us quickly, first covering the light, and soon it was impossible to see a ship length ahead. The wind sprang quickly to ninety miles an hour. Being so near the shore and not able to see anything, the captain ordered the ship to turn about and head out to sea. This was about noon of the twenty-sixth, and we did not get into Boston until the next day. On board ship they did not let anybody on deck during the storm; in fact all passengers were ordered to lie down in their bunks. Many of those who did not obey orders were injured. It was a rather rough climax to what was otherwise a very enjoyable trip.

"It was my first trip back to the old country since I came to America in 1890, and both Mrs. Birchall and myself enjoyed very much the visit with our people in the old country."

SPINNING TEAM

First row, Peter Nash, outfield, David Clark, catcher, Thomas O'Neil, shortstop, John Steele, outfielder. Second row, Lawrence Donovan, third base, John Walsh, first base, George Kane, first base, Edward Ballard, pitcher, Peter Saragian, outfielder, William Hall, catcher.

Champions of Sunset League

The Spinning team of the Sunset League came through this season and took the championship away from the Foundry. The Yard and Foundry teams were the early season favorites and it was with considerable surprise to the fans that the Spinning team gained such a big lead on the others. The season was without doubt the best one since the league started, in the spring of 1919.

The games enjoyed a better attendance than ever. The crowds equaled those of the Saturday and Thursday twilight games.

Baseball players are by nature superstitious and the Spinning team attributes part of its success to the lucky horseshoe which was presented to them by William Reilly, a member of the Spooler job, and a fifty-year veteran of the Whitin Machine Works. The horseshoe can be seen in the photograph of the Spinning team shown on this page.

The members of the Automatic Chuck job, under the leadership of Sidney Schat, had a shock from which they are very slow in recovering. On the morning of October 9, after Cornelius Ebbeling had punched his card, he removed his hat and started in for the day's work. You can imagine the amusement of his fellow workers when they discovered Mrs. Ebbeling's dust cap on the head of her industrious husband. Corn took the joke on himself good-naturedly, and passed it off by telling the boys it was an exceptionally cold morning.

The Baby Clinic in charge of Miss McKaig, Head District Nurse of Whitinsville, has started what appears to be another popular season

A Face in Stone

The above rock was photographed by Chris Miller of the Flyer job. Mr. Miller tells us there are seventeen different faces and figures in this rock. As an example of one we show below a detail photograph of the left center of the rock. Here you will see plainly the monkey appearing object. This is just an example of a hobby which Mr. Miller takes a pleasure in. He has a large variety of stones, with various faces in them, in his collection at home.

Ernest Buker of the Planer job, who is eligible for one of the offices of the heavyweight club of the shop, spent his vacation this summer in Maine. While he was there the newspapers reported a severe earthquake. Bill Smith and Dave Corcoran, having gathered several bits of evidence from the natives of the state of Maine, claim that Buker fell out of his Ford sedan at the identical hour that the earthquake was reported.

Members of the Works have collected more than enough money to pay for a ticket for William Cleland to return to his home in Ireland. Mr. Cleland has been very ill for more than a year, and we are glad to know he is able to carry out his wish to return to his native land.

Norman Reed, a member of the Bolt job, raised a very excellent crop of cucumbers in his garden. When he went to pick them he found that they had all disappeared, whereupon he went back to his house and after spending an hour painting, posted the following notice, "Please leave the ground, it belongs to the Whitin Machine Works."

The first week in September found Philip Kuekan, "Red" Paine, and James Orrell enjoying the famous trip over the Mohawk Trail. They are stationed, in the photograph above, beneath the Elk Statue at the top of the trail. The photograph at the right shows the trail—looking down toward the Hairpin Turn on the North Adams side of the mountain.

The radio season has begun again and many a radio yawn is suppressed during working hours. However, this enthusiasm usually wears off after a few two o'clock night sessions.

Rob Henson was listening in at 11.30 one evening and the next thing he knew he was much startled by somebody announcing "Good morning." The hour hand was pointing to the wee small hours and the announcer had just signed off.

Harry Lees has had very good success with his Graflex camera and while at the Davis Cup semi-final matches at Longwood, he snapped the above photographs. The tennis enthusiasts of the works will recognize the world's greatest tennis player, William Tilden, and two of the French champions, Brugnon and Lacoste.

Down the Mohawk Trail

Only Too Obvious

Professor—"Can any person in this class tell me what steel wool is?"

Pie Bate—"Sure. Steel wool is shearings from hydraulic rams." *Stanford Chaparral.*

Garden Show a Real Success

The Whitin Home Garden Club brought to a close one of its most successful seasons on the afternoon and evening of September 17, at its exhibit in the G. Marston Whitin Memorial Gymnasium. The vegetables represented the choice specimens from the 156 gardeners of the club.

In the afternoon the vegetables, canned goods and flowers were judged by Herbert Reiner, Assistant Agricultural Agent of the Worcester County Extension Service, and Miss M. C. Thomas of Worcester, Mass.

About 175 members and guests of the Home Garden Club attended a banquet in Odd Fellows Hall at six o'clock. A vegetable dinner was served, composed of the vegetables from the club gardens. The prizes for the best gardens were given out at this time.

Mr. Edward R. Farrington, Editor of the *Horticultural Monthly*, was the speaker of the evening, and told some very interesting stories about raising garden truck and flowers. After his talk he was asked many questions and the members of the club would have been glad to have asked even more but the time was limited, as a feature garden picture was to be shown in the Community Building at eight o'clock.

Members of the club marched behind the band to the Community Building and a full capacity house witnessed a motion picture film on gardening. This was followed by dancing.

The garden section having the best display this year was that of the gardeners of Taylor Hill, with 87 points; second, Brick School District, with 86 points; third, Crescent Street District, with 84 points; and fourth, Fairlawn District with 78 points.

The vegetable, preserves, frnit and flower prizes were as follows:

Vegetables

Judged by Herbert Reiner, Assistant Agricultural Agent, Worcester County Extension Service, Worcester, Mass.

	Prize	
Japanese Squash	2	J. Harringa
Crook Neck Squash	1	G. Harwood
	2	G. Harwood
	3	Charles Burke
Green Hubbard Squash	1	Lawrence Donovan
	2	P. H. Sullivan
Golden Hubbard Squash	1	P. H. Sullivan
	2	H. E. Keeler
Blue Hubbard Squash	2	T. Frieswyk
Marrow Squash	2	J. H. Koistra
	3	George Seagraves
Pumpkin	2	Wilfred Harwood
	3	Raymond Harwood
Cabbage	1	Andrew Bulwalda
	2	S. Platukis
	3	Lawrence Donovan
Red Cabbage	1	Andrew Bulwalda
	2	T. Frieswyk
	3	W. Harwood
Cauliflower	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	A. Bulwalda
	3	G. Harwood
Green Peppers	1	Andrew Bulwalda
	2	David Brown
	3	T. Frieswyk
Celery	1	J. Koistra
Scollop Squash	1	George Seagraves
	2	J. Harringa
	3	Albert Kelley
Carrots	1	N. Lafferiere
	2	Fred Hathaway
	3	T. Frieswyk
Beets	1	Albert Kelley
	2	T. Frieswyk
	3	Fred Hathaway
Long Rooted Beets	2	J. Hays
Stock Beets	2	J. Hays
Citron	1	P. Sullivan
	2	A. Bulwalda
String Beans	1	J. Harringa
	2	J. Koistra
	3	J. Koistra
Shell and Broad Beans	1	W. W. Brewer
	2	David Marshall
	3	Robert Marshall
Cucumbers	1	G. Harwood
	2	G. Harwood
	3	J. Harringa
Onions	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	H. E. Keeler
Corn	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	J. Koistra
	3	T. Frieswyk
Pop Corn	3	J. Koistra
Tomatoes	1	W. W. Brewer
	2	T. Rogers
	3	T. Frieswyk
Potatoes—Cobblers	1	H. E. Keeler
	2	H. E. Keeler
	3	T. Frieswyk
Potatoes—Green Mountain	1	B. R. Graves
	2	Henry Graves
	3	Fred Hathaway
Potatoes—Rose	2	J. Koistra
	3	J. Koistra
Potatoes—Cowhorn	3	J. McKenna
Beans—Kidney	1	H. E. Keeler
	2	A. Bulwalda
	3	G. Harwood
Beans—Broad	2	Robert Marshall
	3	David Marshall
Beans—Rainbow Broad	2	David Marshall
Beans—Bush Horticultural	1	H. E. Keeler
	2	T. Frieswyk
	3	A. M. & R. F. Meader
Beans—Low's Champion	3	T. Frieswyk
Beans—Bountiful	2	T. Frieswyk
Beans—Black Wax	1	H. E. Keeler
	2	T. Frieswyk
	3	George Seagraves
Beans—Yellow Eyed	1	A. M. & R. F. Meader
	2	A. Bulwalda
Beans—Variety Unknown	3	G. Harwood
Beans—Golden Wax	1	R. Graves
	2	George Seagraves

Fruit

	Prize	
Apples	1	W. Kortekamp
	2	P. H. Sullivan
	3	S. Pollock
Plums	2	B. R. Graves
Collection of Crabapples	1	W. Kortekamp
Grapes	3	W. Kortekamp

Flowers

	Prize	
Gladioli Display	1	C. Albert Emmons, N. Uxbridge, Mass.
Collection of Dahlias	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	J. Johnston
Individual Vase of Roses	1	W. O. Aldrich

Vase Collection of Cut Flowers

Gladioli	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
4 Different Varieties	2	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
Asters	3	Mrs. William Sherry

Displays

Town Farm Display	1st Prize

Preserves

Judged by Miss M. C. Thomas, Worcester, Mass.

	Prize	
Carrots	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
	2	T. Frieswyk
	3	Mrs. B. R. Graves
String Beans	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	T. Frieswyk
	3	W. Lavine
Corn	1	T. Frieswyk
Pineapple	1	T. Frieswyk
Peas	1	T. Frieswyk
Beets	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
	3	Mrs. D. K. Simmons
Strawberries	1	Mrs. D. K. Simmons
Cherries	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
Gooseberries	1	W. Lavine
Blackberries	1	W. Lavine
Blueberries	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	W. Lavine
	3	G. Harwood
Rhubarb	1	Mrs. D. K. Simmons
Plums	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
Apple and Raspberry Jam	1	Mrs. B. R. Graves
Blackberry Jam	1	Mrs. B. R. Graves
Collection of Jellies and Jams	1	D. T. Brown
Peaches	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
	2	Mrs. B. R. Graves
	3	Mrs. B. R. Graves
Pepper Hash	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
Piccalilli	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
Mince Meat	1	Mrs. D. K. Simmons
Tomato Ketchup	1	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
Pickles	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	W. Lavine
Mustard Pickle	1	T. Frieswyk
Single Glass of Jelly	2	T. Frieswyk
Pickled Onions	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	Mrs. H. E. Keeler
Pears	1	T. Frieswyk
	2	G. Harwood

Fancy Work

Collection of Fancy Work	1	Mrs. Bertha Jones

The Window Washing Crew on the Foundry Roof

During the spare hours at the end of the weeks last summer, the above men found the task of window washing to be not such a tedious job as at first one might suppose. They seem to have had a good time at it during those pleasant days, and they certainly have brightened up the various departments where they have been at work.

Allan Burt, a former member of the Wood Pattern job, recently returned to the shop for a visit with his various friends. The above photograph shows him in conversation with F. W. Willis, Percy Houghton and Jim Scott, telling of his experiences in Maine.

A Saturday afternoon group at the Rifle Range

Bowling Season Opens

The Office Bowling League at this writing is scheduled to start on Tuesday night, October 21, at 7 o'clock, on the Pythian alleys. The league this year varies from past seasons in that there will be four teams of five men each instead of six teams of four men. They were organized in the same manner as last year, the four highest men being captains of the four teams. Montgomery is captain of No. 1 team, Broadhurst of No. 2 team, Cain of No. 3 team and Minshull of No. 4 team. The other bowlers are assigned according to their averages of last year.

The bowlers are looking forward to a very successful season, the schedule calling for matches on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week. The rules will be the same as governed the league last year. The teams are as follows:

Team No. 1	Team No. 2
Montgomery	Broadhurst
Lincoln	Connors
Adams	Driscoll
Scott	Noble
Park	Duggan
Robertson	Penner

Team No. 3	Team No. 4
Cain	Minshull
McGoey	Foley
Noyes	Lamb
Ferry	H. Crawford
Parcher	Carpenter
W. Crawford	Dalton

W. M. W. Baseball Team Wins League Championship

In the last SPINDLE printed in the latter part of August, it was predicted that the Whitin Machine Works baseball team was in a position to win the championship of the Triangle Industrial League. By defeating the Norton team on the evening of September 5, it made it impossible for any other team to take the championship away from us. This is the second season in succession in which we have won the championship, finishing in second place three seasons ago.

The credit for the good playing of the team is pretty evenly divided between the players. The strength of the team seemed to be in its offensive rather than its defensive work, the majority of the players batting for three hundred or over. Harry Kearnan, who coached the team, led the Triangle League in batting with an average of better than 470.

On Wednesday evening, October 1, a banquet was given for the members of the Whitin Machine Works baseball team at the Warren Hotel. It was attended by about twenty-eight of the players and their guests.

Carl Leafe of the Norton Company, President of the Triangle Industrial League, gave a brief history of the league.

A vote was taken to accept a pennant this year instead of the Silver Cup.

Poli's Theater furnished the entertainment after the banquet, where a "Spring Revue" made the big hit of the evening.

At the 300 Metre Firing Point of the Whitinsville Rifle Club

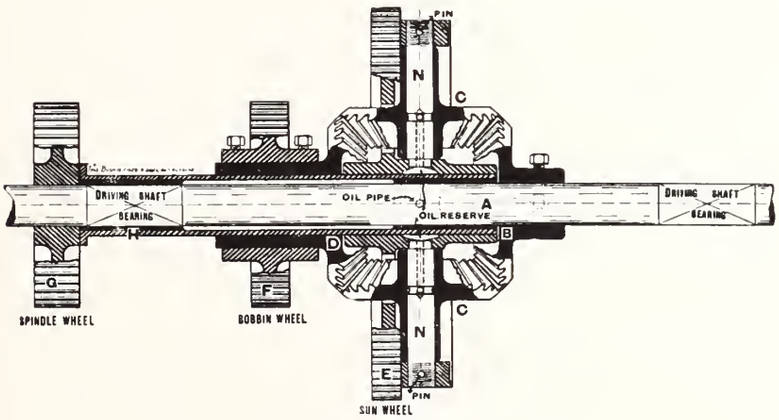
Romance of Cotton Machinery

Continuing his descriptions of the early type of textile machines, in this the fourth installment of a series of articles on the "Romance of Cotton Machinery," Mr. Gannon points out several new inventions and begins to describe some of the improvements over the earlier machines.

In this article will be found short paragraphs on the Draper Loom, the Whitin Picker, the Heilman Comber and the MacLardy Spinning Frame, as well as descriptions of the early spindles.

In the year 1816 Ira Draper invented a rotary temple for a loom which thereby permitted the weavers to handle two looms where they formerly ran one.

The Aza Arnold differential, often called the Houldsmith motion (Figure I), for roving frames, was invented in 1823. This unit permitted a direct drive to the spindle at such a winding surface speed as would always equal that delivered by the front rolls of a roving frame, regardless of the increase in the diameter of the bobbin.



Aza Arnold Differential
Fig. I

The first knowledge we have of ring spinning is the account of John Thorpe, who invented a ring spinning machine in 1828. Coupled with this invention came the cap spinning frame invented by Danforth in 1829.

In 1826 Paul Whitin & Sons of Northbridge were operating a small cotton mill, iron smelting plant and forge. In the iron smelting plant and forge they were employing four men making repairs for cotton mills, also hoes and scythes for agricultural use. From this small beginning the Whitin Machine Works had its start. In 1831 John C. Whitin took out a patent on a picker, the success of which laid the foundation for the present growth of the Whitin Machine Works.

A short time after the first Whitin picker was on the market, there was written by Daniel W. Snell, in his "Managers Assistant," "There are no machines of this or indeed any kind, which are more perfectly adapted to their office than those turned out by Messrs. Whitin of Massachusetts."

The year 1845 brought forth the Heilman comber. This comber is the basis of all modern cotton combing and the original Heilman combers are being sold today. This was a marvelous idea because it was absolutely original and produced such an excellent straight fibre sliver that it was indispensable for fine yarns.

The ring spinning frame as we know it today is said to have been invented by Mr. Jencks of Pawtucket, but this is not certain as there are no early prints to be consulted. The earliest English patent procurable is No. 13127, dated 1850, taken out by William MacLardy. This is a combination ring and throstle as shown in Figure II. In this frame the bobbin is fast to, and turns around with, the spindle, while in the case of the old throstle the bobbin was loose on the spindle and was dragged around by the yarn. To prevent over-running of the bobbin it rested on a woolen friction washer.

At the London Exposition in 1851 a ring frame was imported from America and was the chief center of attraction. While reading Evan Leigh, however, I find that he states that ring and traveller spinning was introduced into England for the first time in 1833.

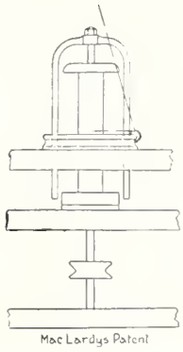


Fig. II

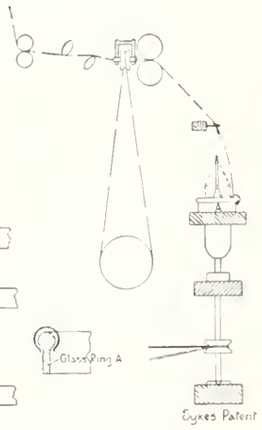


Fig. III

There were two brothers named Sykes from Huddersfield, England, who invented another trick on a spinning frame, as shown in Figure III. Their invention consisted chiefly of a glass ring and a steel traveller, so as to obtain high speeds without the usual amount of friction.

The early spindles of the ring frame were very cumbersome. The blade of the spindle was straight and not tapered as today. The bobbin fitted the spindle like a roving bobbin with slot and key construction. High speeds were impossible on the early spindles.

The first real improvement on the spindle design was by T. H. Sawyer in 1870, who chambered out the bottom of the bobbin and carried the bolster up inside, thereby supporting the load which the spindle had to carry near its center. This is shown in Figure IV, a Booth-Sawyer spindle made by Howard & Bullough in 1874.

In that year F. J. Rabbeth of Pawtucket brought forth the famous Rabbeth spindle, and it was introduced at the Paris Exhibition in 1878 by John Bullough who had purchased the patent after viewing it at the Philadelphia Exposition. The Rabbeth spindle is shown in Figure V.

The steel spindle "A" is carried by a base on bolster "B", which is fastened to the spindle rail "C" by means of the nut "D." The upper portion of the bolster extends to

"F" where it is bored out to fit the spindle. The lower portion at "M" is also bored out to fit "A." Between these two points the bolster is recessed so as to form an oil chamber. The upper bearing at "F" is usually fitted with a thin bushing of some anti-friction metal. Above the bearing at "F" a sleeve "G" is tightly fitted over the spindle and is continued downward to form the wharve "H".

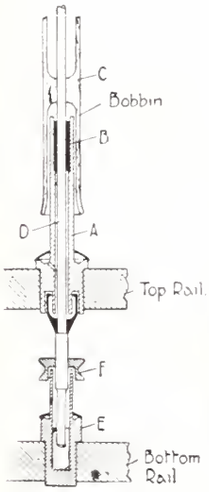


Fig. IV
Booth-Sawyer Spindle

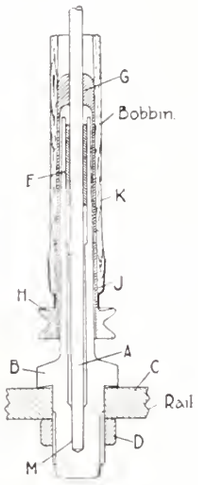


Fig. V
Rabbeth Spindle

Health Is the Best Wealth

Mike is known to all for his unfailing good humor. In five years he has been with the company no one has ever seen him with a grouch and the pay roll records show that he hasn't missed a day through sickness. The foreman says he can do more work than any two men in the shop and it is confidently expected that when promotions come, Mike will move up.

The secret of Mike's good health and good nature is that he keeps fit. A look at the contents of his dinner pail tells why. It is all good, wholesome, digestible food. Mike never reads health magazines and doesn't know anything about vitamines and carbohydrates, but he does know the foods that are good for him. Today he has brought three sandwiches, one meat, one egg, and one cheese—two of them of whole wheat bread and one of white. There is also a piece of cake and a big red apple. The milk wagon calls every morning and he has a standing order for a pint. Mike never takes pills, tonics or blood purifiers. He is a stranger to constipation and indigestion, and he walks to work. He may feel tired when he gets home at night, but it is a healthy fatigue and he wakes up the next morning after a good night's sleep feeling as fresh as ever.

Steve, who works next to Mike is a chronic

Mike says "Learn to Keep Fit"

grouch. His favorite sport is relating the symptoms of his numerous diseases to anyone who will listen to him. He has a grievance against the foreman, the superintendent and big boss, and most of the men in the plant, and is always claiming that you have to have a pull to get promotion. When the whistle blows at noon he rushes for his dinner pail and swallows three or four sandwiches, an enormous piece of cake and a couple of pieces of pie. He insists that he has to eat a man's size meal to keep up his strength to do the hard work in the factory. By three o'clock the pint of coffee he drank with his lunch has lost its kick and he is convinced that hard work is ruining his health. He has frequent headaches and never fails to carry a box of cathartic pills and a package of aspirin tablets with him. Steve worries constantly about his health, his work and affairs at home.

It isn't necessary to read all the health books ever published and take up every new fad that comes along to keep in good condition. Eat moderately of good, wholesome foods, take plenty of exercise, sleep with the window open and don't worry. Eat pie and cake if you want to, but go slow on them. Eat plenty of fresh fruits and coarse vegetables, such as turnips, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips. Eat whole wheat bread frequently although it may become tiresome as a steady diet. Prunes and figs are valuable and if you eat these along with coarse vegetables there's no danger of getting the pill habit.

Coffee and tea are not particularly injurious to adults but it is not advisable to drink them with every meal, even though it may not seem to harm. Milk is a safe drink as well

The black spot behind Harry Moore is a Maine fish on its way to Mass.

as a valuable food, both for adults and children.

Above all, keep cheerful. It's a fine aid to digestion. If you aren't blessed with a naturally pleasant disposition, you can cultivate one and it will be well worth the effort.

Health is better than wealth! says the National Safety Council.

Who Pays Wages?

Wages are the price which is paid for our product. You and I and the other fellow deliver a certain amount of effort for which we receive a certain amount of pay.

We are not paid for putting in our time. We are paid for what we do during the time we put in. We are paid for what we produce.

If we are paid for more than we produce, then somebody must be getting less than he pays us for. For a certain amount of production, we are paid a certain amount of wages.

Wages are not paid for our services. They are paid for the product we produce by our services, and we all know that wages are paid us by—the employer.

Where does our employer get the money to pay our wages? He pays our wages out of the money he gets for what he delivers. What does the employer deliver? He delivers the product of the business, which is largely the product of our services. If the employer cannot sell the product of our services for enough to pay our wages and all other expenses he loses. Every employer who keeps losing is forced out of business.

Who buys the product of our services from our employer and pays him the money which he must have to continue to pay our wages? Of course we all know it is—the customer.

Who is the customer who pays his money to our employer for the product of our services, so that the employer can pay our wages?

Who buys all the boots and pays for them with money which pays the shoe merchants and shoe manufacturers, the workers in stores, leather warehouses, tanneries, tanbark owners and cattle ranches?

Who buys all the clothes with money which pays wages to those who work for clothing stores, garment factories, textile mills, cotton plantations, sheep ranches and every industry that produces wool or cotton?

Who buys the tables, hats, socks, newspapers, carpets, kettles, churns, bread, scissors, toothpicks, tobacco, mops, watches, fish hooks and firecrackers with money which pays the wages for making all these things?

A twenty-five pound goose-fish, captured in the first five minutes of fishing by Winford Jones, was one of the most horrible exhibitions of the deep sea seen by the members of the September fishing trip off Scituate.

Jones, after looking it in the face, took the count of ten for the rest of the day.

A Recent Review of a Past Vacation

One of the many friends of the President of the Whitin Home Garden Club, Harley E. Keeler, sent us the following story on Mr. Keeler's vacation trip. We believe our readers will enjoy it.

"Harley Keeler has gone on a camping trip accompanied by his friend and guide, Wybe Kortekamp. The writer of this article does not know whether this vacation will be as enjoyable as the one they had a year ago. We hope they profit by their previous experience. In the first place we hope they will not get lost. Last year's story is mighty interesting to me.

"They started their journey in the best of spirits and health. The hum of the engines as they rolled along the country roads, far from the hum of the textile cylinders, acted as a tonic to their tired brains. Harley was content and enjoying himself to the fullest, one finger in the armpit of his vest, the other on the steering wheel. Everything was progressing satisfactorily and augured well for a vacation of complete rest, pleasure and enjoyment. Before he realized it he was leaving the secluded shade of the country roads and towns and was again coming into a city that was full of life, bustle and excitement. He was soon in the middle of a swirling throng of humanity. In the excitement of the traffic he was separated from his faithful guide, who, I may say, has enjoyed his companionship for many years. Kortekamp had disappeared from view. With alarm he ran his car from pillar to post hunting for his guide.

"Kortekamp in the meantime was not in a happy frame of mind. He had lost his foreman and his thoughts

A noon hour group

Fred Burroughs captures what appears to be a cross between a bull dog and a caterpillar

were far from being as pleasant as could be wished. An idea struck him. Knowing that Harley was one of our stalwart officers of the law of the town of Northbridge, he naturally invoked the aid of the law of a far away state to help him in his difficulty. He approached a policeman and inquired of him whether he had seen Mr. Harley E. Keeler, constable, of Northbridge, Mass. The officer replied in the negative, whereupon Kortekamp was surprised and gave the officer the number of Harley's car and a full description of our stalwart friend. The policeman directed Wybe to a certain stop and told him to await the coming of Harley, informing him that if he saw Mr. Keeler he would direct him to the place were Kortekamp was stationed.

"After a five hour wait, Kortekamp, weeping, wailing and bemoaning the loss of his old friend, was agreeably surprised to see Harley's car coming down the street. Like in the story of the prodigal son, he ran forth and kissed him, saying, 'Behold, he who was lost is found; bring forth the fatted calf. (Pork and beans!) Let us eat, drink and be merry.'

"The meal was soon prepared, but the worry over the lost one had taken away the appetites of their respective wives, and they refused to eat. 'Never mind,' said the old guide, 'so much the more for us.' And all went as well as a marriage feast.

Part II

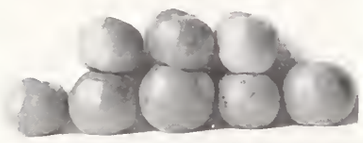
"After a feast which was fit for a king, they resumed their journey without mishap and arrived at the day's destination.

"The choice camping spaces had all been taken and it fell to the lot of our friends to pitch their tents near a dumping ground. Harley and Kortekamp did not mind that, all they wanted was rest and sleep after the weary search of the day, and they were soon in the land of dreams.

"During the night they dreamed of the humming of the engines, but soon realized, even in their dreams, that this humming was not caused by the smooth running Chevrolet or Ford. A whole swarm of insects had arrived at the camping ground and at once threw it into a turmoil. They could neither sleep nor rest, and knew not what to do. Harley, with his wide knowledge of farm life and home gardening, had had considerable experience with flies and mosquitoes, so he called forth his friend and guide for a consultation. The problem was soon thought to be solved. Keeler marshalled out the forces of both camps. Giving instructions to the people to be seated in their cars, he directed that all the auto lights be turned on. The order was then given to reverse the engines, and the old boats started backward on their journey. Millions of flies and mosquitoes were attracted by the rays of the brilliant lights and followed the autos away from camp. Suddenly Harley gave the order 'All lights out and full speed forward.' The flies and mosquitoes were all lost and did not know where to go. And peace and contentment reigned in camp.

"If any of our friends intend going on a camping trip, we suggest that they profit by the experiences of the veteran campers, Keeler and Kortekamp. Do not get lost, but lose the flies and mosquitoes."

Thomas Crompton and daughter enjoying a vacation on the Shore Rocks of Maine



Susan Pollack of the Cashier Dept. had a right to feel satisfie i with the above gravestein apples from her orchard

Gymnasi n Notices

The athletic director of the Communtiy Association, Harry MaLette, announces that all the candidates for the men's basketball squad should report for the first practice on Friday evening, October 31, at 8 P. M.

All candidates for the women's basketball squad are to report on Tuesday, November 4, at 5 P. M.

On Tuesday and Friday nights it is the intention of the physical department of the gymnasium to substitute for regular work the game of basketball. All senior members are urged to join the basketball league, similar to the Nut League of last season. It is expected that there will be eight teams.

All those who prefer to have their physical examinations at the gymnasium building instead of at the office of their family doctors, as was at first suggested, may do so by making arrangements with Harry MaLette for appointment with the Doctors.

Chris Miller of the Flyer Job Ocean Beach

GYMNASIUM SCHEDULE
SEASON 1924—25

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS

Men and Boys		Women and Girls	
2.20—3.50	High School Class	6.20—7.30	Senior Girls
4.10—5.00	Junior Class	7.20—8.30	Senior Women
5.05—6.15	Older Men's Class		

Note: Members of High School class must be on the floor by 2.40. No one will be allowed on floor after 2.40 on days of classes.

Members of Junior Boys' class must be on the floor by 4.25. No one will be allowed on floor after 4.25 on days of classes.

Thursday 10.00—11.00 A. M. Senior Women

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

7.10—8.45	Senior Men	2.20—4.00	High School Girls
		4.10—5.00	Junior Girls
		5.00—6.45	Basket Ball Practice for Senior Girls

Note: Members of Senior Men's class must be on floor by 7.30. No one will be allowed on the floor after that hour.

Members of High School Girls' class must be on floor by 2.40. No one will be allowed on floor after that hour.

Members of Junior Girls' class must be on floor by 4.25. No one will be allowed on floor after that hour.

The hours posted above represent the time members of classes can enter locker room. Class work starts ten minutes later.

SATURDAYS

9.30—10.30	Boys' Leaders Corp Practice	9.30—10.30	Junior Girls
10.30—11.30	Junior Boys	10.30—11.30	Girls' Leaders Corp Practice
11.45— 1.00	Senior Men	1.30— 2.30	Intermediate and Senior Girls
2.30— 3.30	Intermediate Boys		
3.30— 5.30	Senior Men		

Schedule Subject to Change

POOL SCHEDULE
FREE SWIMMING

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS

Men and Boys		Women and Girls	
4.00— 4.30	High School Boys	7.15— 7.45	Intermediate Girls
5.00— 5.30	Junior Boys	8.00— 8.30	Senior Girls or Women
6.15— 6.45	Senior Men	9.00— 9.30	Senior Girls or Women

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

7.15— 7.45	Intermediate Boys	3.30— 4.00	Senior Women
7.45— 8.15	Senior Men	4.00— 4.30	High School Girls
8.45— 9.15	Senior Men	5.00— 5.30	Junior Girls

SATURDAYS

10.30—11.00	Junior Boys	9.30—10.00	Junior Girls
3.30— 4.00	Intermediate Boys	1.30— 2.00	Intermediate Girls
4.30— 5.00	Senior Men	2.30— 3.00	Senior Girls or Women

CENTURY SWIM SCHEDULE

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS

4.30— 5.00	High School Boys	8.30— 9.00	Senior Girls or Women
5.30— 6.00	Junior Boys	9.30—10.00	Senior Girls or Women

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

8.15— 8.45	Senior Men	4.30— 5.00	High School Girls
		5.30— 6.00	Junior Girls

SATURDAYS

11.00—11.30	Junior Boys	10.00—10.30	Junior Girls
4.00— 4.30	Intermediate Boys	2.00— 2.30	Intermediate Girls
5.00— 5.30	Senior Men	3.00— 3.30	Senior Girls or Women

Note: Century Swimmers are privileged to go in pool also at Free Swimming time.

Claude Gilson, Foreman of the Oil Reclaiming Department, had his vacation the latter part of September and the first of October in New Brunswick. He reports a mighty good time fishing for trout, bringing in a string of 42 one day and 66 another. While motoring to a trout fishing rendezvous he noticed a cow moose in the field.

The day following the discovery of the cow moose, Mr Gilson and one of his friends in New Brunswick started out after a bull moose and succeeded in shooting it within an hour of the time they set out. It weighed over 400 lbs. dressed.

Twin Cucumber picked from Moses Gilbert's Garden

The WHITIN Spinnle

Chrysanthemums awarded first prize and gold medal at Worcester Horticultural Show.
Entered by Mrs. G. Marston Whitin

NOV. - DEC.
1924
Vol. 5 No. 11

Views of the Fire Contributed by E. Kent Swift and Robert Metcalf

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 5 WHITINSVILLE, MASS., NOVEMBER–DECEMBER 1924 NUMBER 11

Home of Josiah M. Lasell Badly Damaged by Fire

Woodlawn, the home of Josiah M. Lasell, a director of the Whitin Machine Works, came very near being burned to the ground on Friday, November 5. Only the quick response of the Whitin Machine Works Fire Department and the hard fighting of the firemen saved the house from being a total loss. When the firemen arrived at 8.45 A. M., flames had broken out through the roof in the center of the house around the chimney, and it could be seen at once that it had spread throughout the roof, as smoke was pouring out through both the east and west gables.

The fire was discovered by Josiah Lasell and his chauffeur, Arthur Deeks, who were leaving for Boston at the time. Their suspicions were aroused by the strong smell of smoke which had been slightly noticed several times before, but was not thought to be anything serious.

Five streams of water of over 150 pounds pressure were directed on the fire. It was confined to the roof in all but one gable, where it reached to the second floor, but it was one of the most obstinate fires experienced by the department, due to the fact that the entire roof was insulated with seaweed filling, which made it almost impossible to get at the blaze. The smoke from it was more than usually disagreeable and stifling.

Three firemen were hurt. James Clark was knocked down by the water close up to the nozzle of the hose. His eyes were injured. The smoke was so thick in the room in which they were fighting the fire that it was not possible for the hose man to see Clark at the time. The other firemen injured were George Poulin and John Spencer.

The furniture in the main part of the house was removed by volunteers and practically everything of value was saved with the exception of a few things in the attic. The lower floors suffered from water damage, as it was necessary to keep all the streams of water going from quarter of nine in the morning until half past one or two o'clock in the afternoon.

A View of the Fire from the South. This picture gives a good idea of the task the firemen had before them. It was taken just after they arrived

Although it was a cold morning it was not too severe to hinder the work, and the firemen were fortunate in not having a heavy wind to contend with.

This fire was the third which has visited the Whitin-Lasell family within the last six years. The first one was the destruction of the G. M. Whitin Manor-house on January 30, 1919, and the second was the loss of Windy Brow, the home of L. M. Keeler, Agent of the Whitin Machine Works, on May 1, 1921.

Work was commenced the morning following the fire to roof in the house and to dry it out.

The people of Whitinsville regret to see these nice homes ruined, and one could not help but be impressed by the many expressions of sorrow among those who watched the fire.

We are all glad to learn that the house is to be rebuilt as it was before the fire.

Josiah Lasell 2nd sailed for Paris, France, this month. He tells us he plans to return a year from next summer; our best wishes went with him.

The Flower Basket

Our cover this month shows a basket of 25 large chrysanthemums grown in the greenhouses of Mrs. G. M. Whitin. These flowers were shown at the Horticultural Show of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, which was held at their headquarters at Elm and Chestnut Streets, Worcester, November 6.

The *Worcester Daily Telegram* stated in its write-up of the show, "A display of 25 large blooms by Mrs. G. M. Whitin surpassed, in the opinion of the judges, anything ever exhibited in this section of the state."

The chrysanthemums not only received the first prize, but also a gold medal, which was presented by the Horticultural Society.

Peter Y. Robb, head gardener of Mrs. G. M. Whitin's estate, has a right to be proud of the beautiful flowers from the greenhouses.

On Armistice Day, November 11, our General Manager and Treasurer, E. Kent Swift, became the father of a baby boy. Mr. and Mrs. Swift have named the baby E. Kent Swift, Jr. The baby's three sisters have all agreed that he is the best baby boy in the world.

1. Wilfred O. Aldrich
2. Alma Bassett
3. Brenton L. Benner
4. Elmer S. Blanchard
5. Thompson Boyd
6. Wesley S. Bragg
7. Joseph Brannigan
8. Jesse DeBoer
9. Alice Ferguson
10. Richard M. Ferguson
11. George Fullerton
12. E. T. Gilman
13. Ellis Hartley
14. F. K. Hendrickson
15. Louis Kenney

Promotions and New Members. Changes in the Offices, Experimental Rooms, and among the Foremen and Assistants

During the past year there have been a number of promotions among the foremen and assistant foremen of the departments in the shop. Also there have been a number of promotions and new faces among the personnel of the office staff and experimental force.

All of us are interested in the progress of our co-workers and enjoy making the acquaintance of those who have recently commenced to work with us. It is unfortunate that space does not permit an article each month to be published in the SPINDLE, giving a brief account of each new employee. If such were possible it would help to make us all even better acquainted than we already are. We believe there are few shops in the country where the employees take more interest in each other than we do here. It is a friendly interest which creates a desirable spirit both in the shop and in our community life.

Included in the list of promotions and new employees are:

Wilfred O. Aldrich attended Worcester Academy and Wentworth Institute and New Bedford Textile School. One year with the Paul Whitin Cotton Mill. Entered Whitin Machine Works in February, 1920. Started on the Card job under Mr. Birchall. Transferred to Spindle job under Mr. Sweet and to the Tool job under Mr. Deane, where he was placed on special work including the installation of the new electric furnaces in the Annealing Room. Second-hand for the Automatic Screw job in the summer of 1924, and later made second-hand of the Picker Erecting job in November, 1924.

Alma Bassett graduated from Northbridge High School. Started in the Whitin Machine Works in February, 1917, on the Brush job under Mr. Peck. After a short time on production work was placed in charge of production board work. Was transferred to the Production Department in March, 1924.

Brenton L. Benner entered the Whitin Machine Works in January, 1904, and was placed on the Card Clothing job under J. A. Parsons. Later he started for Mr. Sweet on the Spindle job and was later transferred to the Comber job under Mr. Benjamin Graves. Was appointed assistant foreman on April 1, 1913, and foreman in January, 1922. On May 1, 1924, he took over an additional Comber Department, which gives him full responsibility for all machine work on comber parts.

Elmer S. Blanchard started in the shop on August 27, 1889, on the Spindle job for Henry Woodmancy, where he worked for eight months. He was then transferred to the Picker job under B. R. Graves, then to the Spooler job under Charles Cleland. In February, 1892, was appointed assistant foreman of the Spinning parts job. In 1907 he was appointed foreman of this department. About the first of November, 1923, was promoted to the Main Office, where he is working on master sheet work in connection with specifications.

Thompson Boyd entered the Whitin Machine Works in March, 1914, on the Spinning Erecting floor under Mr. Crompton. His first job was on Pease frames under James Ferguson, who was one of the old timers on spinning. Transferred to the Picker job in July, 1914, where he worked for three years, when he was placed on the Speeder Erecting floor under John Welch. In October, 1923, he was made an inspector of speeder frames. In January, 1924, was transferred to the Picker job and appointed second-hand in July, 1924. Was appointed foreman October 1, 1924. Mr. Boyd is the youngest foreman in the Whitin Machine Works, and tells us that of the 36 textile machines built in the shop, 12 are erected on the Picker floor.

Wesley S. Bragg started in the Whitin Machine Works as an apprentice on October 6, 1880. During his apprenticeship he worked for B. L. M. Smith on rolls, Cleveland on spoolers, Brown on planers, and Houghton on drawing. He finished his apprenticeship in 1883, and after staying on the Drawing job for some time, was later transferred to George Carr, foreman of the Drawing Roll and Railway job. He was then transferred from there to the Tool room under A. H. Whipple, and was made foreman of the Steel Roll job, his present department, in January, 1902. The Speeder Spindle job was combined with his department in October of this year.

Joseph Branigan graduated from Worcester Trade School. From there he entered the employ of the Peterson Engineering Co., Worcester. He became a member of the drawing department of the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, where he was employed for seven years. He was employed with the Lawdett Company of Providence for a short time before he entered the Drafting Department of the Whitin Machine Works in February, 1924.

Jessie De Boer worked for a week on the Hank Clock job under James Marshall in August, 1918. She was then transferred to the Ring job under H. B. Stuart. She was made responsible for all the clerical work including the figuring of piece rates. In September, 1924, she was transferred to the Production Department.

Alice Ferguson. Miss Ferguson attended Northbridge High School for two years and in June, 1924, graduated from the Woonsocket Commercial School. She has been employed as a stenographer in the Production Department since August, 1924. She claims the distinction of being the youngest employee of the Main Office, having not yet reached her eighteenth birthday.

Richard M. Ferguson commenced for Mr. Pollock on the Spinning job in 1895. From there he was transferred to the Loom job under David Marshall and later to the Spindle job under Mr. Sweet. In 1895 Mr. Ferguson started to serve his time as an apprentice and worked on the Spinning, Card, Drawing and Tool jobs. On the Tool job he worked for two and one-half years, when he was transferred to the Spindle job, in 1904, as a tool maker. He was appointed assistant foreman in 1922 and was made foreman in November, 1923.

16. Cornelius Lane
17. Lee McFarland
18. Frank McGowan
19. David Marshall
20. Edward Mills
21. Edward Perry
22. Thomas Roche
23. William Skillen
24. Louis Streeter
25. Bertram R. Sweet
26. A. J. Swenson
27. James Truslow
28. William J. Walker
29. George West
30. Fred Whiteside

George Fullerton entered the shop in 1912. After working two years on the Needle job under Mr. Harris, he entered the employ of Brown & Sharpe of Providence as an apprentice. His apprenticeship was interrupted by the World War. Returning from the service he finished his apprenticeship in December, 1920. On January 12, 1921, he entered the Whitin Machine Works and started on the Tool job under Mr. Dixon. He was transferred to the Spindle job as third-hand on January 2, 1924, and was appointed second-hand in December, 1924.

E. T. Gilman is a graduate of the Lowell Textile School and has had an experience of over twenty years in the operation of power plants and the manufacture and operation of cotton textile machinery. During this time he has been employed in the Lowell Machine Shop, the Merrimac Manufacturing Co., and the Bott Mills. He entered the Whitin Machine Works in February, 1924, and was given charge of the Electrical Department, April 1, 1924.

Ellis Hartley has had a very wide experience in thirty-four years on textile machinery and machine tools, etc. For several years he was chief draftsman on worsted textile machinery with Messrs. Hal-Stells, Ltd., Keighly, England, in which concern he was also employed as foreman of the Tool Room for several years. He was Works Manager at the Alma Machine Tool Works, Liversidge, England. Prior to coming to the United States, was for several years Consulting Engineer on textile machinery. He has also had experience as a teacher in engineering subjects in the Keighly schools. Mr. Hartley started in the early spring of 1924 in the Whitin Machine Works, and is employed on special experimental work.

F. K. Hendrickson is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, where he was born in 1880. Was educated in the Worcester grammar and high schools and later took a course in mathematics and mechanical engineering in the International Correspondence School. Became a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1914. He was chief engineer for Prentice Bros. Co. After the consolidation with the F. E. Reed Co., was chief engineer for Reed-Prentice Company for 12 years. Was engaged by Whitin Machine Works on January 12, 1924. Mr. Hendrickson's whole life has been devoted to mechanical problems and designs. His work here includes the supervision of the Drafting room and the Wood and Metal Pattern Departments.

Louis Kenney started to work in 1914 for Hamilton Walker on the Automatic Chuck job, where he worked for three years. He then entered the Worcester Trade School. He returned to the Automatic Chuck job and was later transferred to the Tool job. From there he was placed in charge of the automatics on the Gear job under Mr. Heath, and was later transferred to speeder work under Mr. Ramsey. For several years he worked on the boards for the Production Department, and in October, 1923, was transferred to the Production Department office.

Cornelius Lane started his career with Messrs. Prince-Smith & Sons, well-known makers of worsted textile machinery of Keighly, England, where he was employed for ten years. He was also employed as an erector for Messrs. Hall & Stells, makers of worsted textile machinery, with whom he served for five years. Later he was head engineer for 15 years for Messrs. W. Fairbanks, a worsted spinning concern at Bradford, England, and was engaged by the Whitin Machine Works for special experimental work on April 23, 1924.

Lee McFarland first started in the Whitin Machine Works in February, 1917, on card parts under Mr. Burbank, where he served for three years and six months, and was then transferred to the Comber floor under Ernest Barnes, and from there to drawing under Mr. Johnston. The last department in which he worked was that of Mr. Heath on gears, where he was employed for nine years and four months. He was transferred to the Production Department office on November 17, 1924.

Frank McGowan came to the Whitin Machine Works from the Atherton Picking Machine Company of Pawtucket in 1923, where he was assistant superintendent. He was placed in charge of the construction of pickers at that time, and in the early part of 1924 was promoted to the sales force.

David Marshall began his career in the Whitin Machine Works in August 1887 when he worked under Malcolm Burbank and Frank Gibson on looms. Three years later he was promoted as assistant to Mr. Gibson and served with him after Mr. Burbank retired. He was also assistant foreman under E. B. Burbank until 1894 when he was placed in charge of what was then known as the old Ring job. He continued as foreman of this job for twenty years, until it was discontinued in March, 1914, and he became assistant to Mr. Foster on the Picker job. On March 1, 1921 he was made foreman of the Picker job and in October, 1924, his work was increased when he took over the Card Roll job.

Edward Mills was for many years with Messrs. Taylor-Lang & Company of Taylor Bridge, near Manchester, England. In this textile machine shop he had specialized training in erecting picking machinery and has set up machinery in many of the large textile centers in the European continent as well as in the British Isles. Was later appointed manager of their picking machinery department. Entered Whitin Machine Works, April, 1924, and is at present engaged on special experimental work.

Edward Perry graduated from the Northeastern University as mechanical engineer in June, 1923. Started to work for the Whitin Machine Works in July, 1923, on the Doffer job. In July, 1924, was appointed second-hand on the Picker job under Mr. Marshall.

Thomas Roche started to work on the Spindle job when he was fourteen years old, in 1903. He was later transferred to the Doffer job under Sidney White and then worked for ten years under A. R. Fletcher on the Card job. He was transferred to the Production Department in May, 1923, and to the Production Department office in February, 1924, where he is now employed as a rate setter.

William Skillen started to work on ring holders, setting up dobbies and loom work under David Marshall in 1908. After a year he started as an apprenticeship for Elmer Blanchard, and in 1910 was transferred to the Large Tool job, where he was employed until he enlisted in the army in March, 1918. In June, 1919, he returned to the Large Tool job and worked there until he was transferred as assistant foreman of the Flyer job under H. W. Drinkwater in October, 1924.

Louis Streeter entered the Whitin Machine Works on April 8, 1915, on the Bolster job. He was transferred to the Screw Department under Robert Britton on November 1, 1915. Was appointed assistant foreman of the department on April, 1916, and was appointed foreman on August 4, 1924.

Bertram R. Sweet started to work in the Whitin Machine Works in 1879. In the fall of 1888 he was placed in charge of the Spindle job under Henry Woodmancy, who at that time was in ill health. In 1895 Mr. Sweet had full responsibility, as Mr. Woodmancy was engaged in experimental work. He was officially appointed foreman in 1899. In December, 1923, he was promoted to the Superintendent's Office, and now has the supervision of the Spindle and Bolster jobs, besides serving in an advisory capacity to the Superintendent.

A. J. Swenson started in 1910 to learn the machinist and grinding trades at the Norton Grinding Company, Worcester. Later he held an assistant foreman's position and was a grinding machine demonstrator until the slack time in the Norton Company in 1920. He has had experience in automobile manufacturing, having worked in the H. H. Franklin Company, Syracuse, N. Y., and the Rolls-Royce Company, Springfield, Mass. He started to work in the Whitin Machine Works in October, 1921, on the Steel Roll job under Mr. Bragg. In November, 1921, he was selected to set up Norton Grinders for roving spindles on E. R. Abbott's job. In April, 1922, he was appointed assistant to Mr. Abbott. In May, 1923, Mr. Abbott left the shop on account of ill health and Mr. Swenson was appointed foreman of the department. In October, 1924, he was transferred to the Superintendent's Office, and is now specializing on speeds and feeds.

James Truslow graduated in mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1922. In 1922 and 1923 he worked in various departments of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass. In April, 1923, he started to work in the Whitin Machine Works, and has been employed in the Pattern Shop, Foundry, Repair Department, Large Tool jobs, Card job, Speeder job and Spinning job. In January, 1924, he was promoted to the Production Department office routing new types of machines. On November 29, 1923, he was placed in charge of the experimental room.

William J. Walker started to work in the Whitin Machine Works on October 7, 1891, on the Tool job under B. L. M. Smith. On February 6, 1893, he started on the Loom job under Frank Gibson. On November 21, 1898, was transferred to the Card Department under J. Howard Burbank. In July, 1907, he was appointed assistant foreman of the Spinning job under E. S. Blanchard, and was appointed foreman of the department on February 28, 1924.

George West is a native of Fraserburgh, Scotland, where he served his apprenticeship with the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company. During the World War he was in the machine gun section of the British air forces. Returned to his old job after demobilization. In April, 1923, he joined the staff of Babcock & Wilcox, boiler makers in Dunnbarton, Scotland. Came to the United States in September, 1923, and was with the Iver Johnson Company of Fitchburg until January, 1924, when he entered the drafting room of the Whitin Machine Works.

Fred Whiteside entered Harvard College in 1918 and worked summers in a ship-yard, logging camp, on a newspaper, as photographer, and in a cotton mill. After graduating with a degree, he started to learn the machinery business in the Whitin Machine Works. He has worked at setting-up spinning, combers, speeders, cards and pickers. He has also been on the road erecting pickers, roving and spinning. He is at present in the experimental room.

Charles Burlin author of "The Ancient Blacksmith in King Neb's Court" was returning home one evening recently and walked into his next door neighbor's house, that of Robert K. Brown, and no explanations were made but we understand that he was composing his next article for the spindle.

Winford "Sally" Jones, fisherman, hunter, ball player, etc., of New Village, and a member of the Pattern Loft, was recently in the Wood Pattern Department. While talking with Harry Lees he noticed a camera on the bench and asked a few questions about it. Harry showed him how it worked and without his knowing it the photograph here shown was taken.

The Wood Pattern Department this month tells us that they have welcomed three new pattern-makers, Fred McCutcheon of Ashland, Mass., Patrick McGovern of Marlboro and Fred Marquis of Pawtucket, R. I.

"Why all the noise about dangerous motor cars?" asks one editor. "Overfeeding kills more people than overspeeding."

Louis Brothers

Our Long Service Series

We heard that Louis Brothers, one of the old timers of the Polishing job had an exceptionally good photograph taken, and we are only too glad to have an opportunity to reproduce it at this time. Mr. Brothers has been employed in the Whitin Machine Works for the past forty-six years, and came here from the town of Manchaug.

He was talking with John Donovan, one of the watchmen in the shop in 1878, when Carlos Heath, foreman of the Gear job, and father of the present foreman, asked him if he would like to have a chance to work. Mr. Brothers said he would, and started on the morning of July 6, at $1.25 a day. This seemed like big pay to him as he had been receiving only $4.25 a week in Manchaug at that time. Mr. Brothers worked on the Gear job for twenty-four years.

Mr. Brothers says that if anyone wants to hear a good egg story, ask Burt Gill who was working with him on the Gear job when the joke was carried out.

About twenty years ago Mr. Brothers had trouble with one of his legs and finally had to have it amputated. When he returned from this serious operation he was transferred to the Polishing job under Bart McSheehy. He has been employed there for the past twenty-two years.

He tells us that he can remember John Whitin around the shop, and can remember one day when he came on the Gear job and worked on the end of a spinning cylinder that was loose.

He tells us that when he first came here there were no sidewalks in the town. He further states that he is going to finish fifty years of service here, anyway, and that he has a very good chance as he is only sixty-six years of age. We certainly hope he is successful in his desire.

John Farrand, one of the pensioned employees of the Whitin Machine Works, died at his home in South Sutton this last month. Mr. Farrand had been employed here for thirty-six years and was retired on January 1, 1924. Mr. Farrand was very active in the Masonic Lodge, for many years holding the office of secretary. He followed the trade of a fitter and was employed on the Comber Erecting job for many years. He was very popular with the members of the department, and was respected as a man of exceptionally good character.

At the last moment as we go to press the foreman of the Metal Pattern job informs us that one of his men, Richard S. Baker, died at his home on Williams Hill, December 15. Mr. Baker had been ill for three or four months. He started in the Whitin Machine Works in September, 1899, and most of his service was connected with the Metal Pattern job.

Leon Barnes of the Tool job, on Saturday, the last day of the hunting season, shot a doe in Barre, Mass. Leon tells us that he was still hunting at the time, and had practically given up all hope of seeing a deer, as he had been in this particular place for four hours.

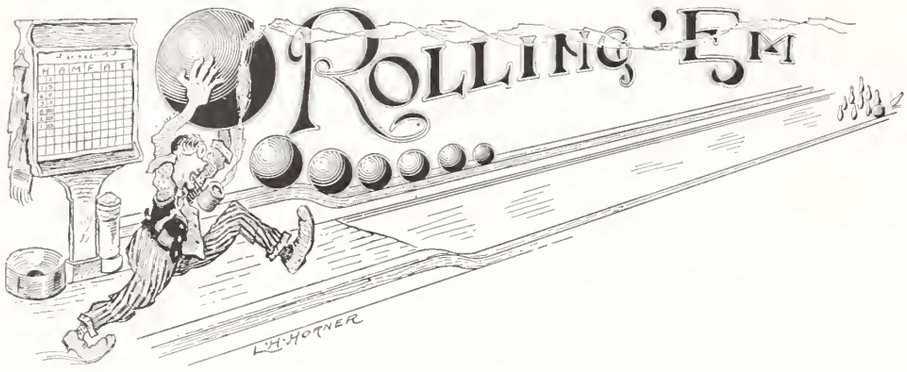
Harold Cummings of the same department knocked down a deer, but after following it for five miles had to give up the trail as somebody else had cut in.

Harry DerKazarian

We were sorry to hear of the death of Harry DerKazarian, who has been absent from the Comber job since the first of June due to sickness. Mr. DerKazarian entered the shop in 1911 and was employed on the Comber job until he left us in June. He lived at 63 Border Street and was survived by his wife and two children. We extend our sympathy to them.

William Wright, a thirty-five year veteran of the Whitin Machine Works Foundry, died in Uxbridge, Sunday night, December 14. Mr. Wright was 73 years old and had been employed in the Foundry during his entire service in the Whitin Machine Works. He was a moulder by trade, working on the squeezer machines. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning, December 16, and was attended by a delegation from the Foundry.

John Walsh, a member of the Tool job, on taking a second look at his feet after he had arrived at work recently, discovered that he had equipped himself with an odd pair of shoes. It didn't take the boys long to find it out, but as near as we can discover the odd shoes didn't affect John's production. They might have been black and tan.



Bowling Leagues Have Good Start

Shop League

The Shop Bowling League for the first time in its existence is this year rolling candle-pins, and from the official records so far it does not seem to have made much difference in the averages.

The Yard has a big lead over its nearest rival, the Down Homers. The teams this year are rolling on six alleys, and every team in the league is together on Monday night. This increases the interest, as each team can watch the other in competition and it brings all the bowlers together at one time.

Broadhurst, one of last year's leading bowlers, is in the lead this year with an individual average of 94.6, while Hall of the Down Homers holds the high three string total.

Peltier, of the Foundry, who has only rolled one match this season, the last match before we go to press, has the high individual string with 123.

The high total this year is held by the Yard with 1,430 or an average of 95.3 for the team. The next total to this is 1,401, which is held by the same team.

The league standing and averages are as follows:

Week ending December 13th

	W	L	%	P. F.
Yard	20	8	.714	9,594
Down Homers	13	11	.542	7,904
Pickers	14	14	.500	9,188
Foundry	11	13	.458	7,915
Bolsters	12	16	.428	9,331
Garage	10	18	.357	8,926

Individual Averages

Broadhurst	94.6	Donovan	89.7
J. Davidson	93.8	Kane	89.1
Marien	93.3	R. Davidson	88.2
Connors	93.1	LaFleur	87.9
Malmgren	92.1	Wood	87.7
Campo	92.0	Young	86.9
W. Hall	91.9	McQuilken	86.6
Brown	81.3	Green	86.3
Nash	91.3	Dorsey	86.1
Paquette	91.2	Vautour	84.8
Spratt	91.2	Shugrue	84.7
J. Hall	90.7	Stanovich	83.0
McGuinness	90.5	Rothwell	82.0
Boyd	89.8	Spence	80.0
Gahan	89.8		

High Three Strings

W. Hall	319	J. Hall	305
McGuinness	312	Connors	301
Peltier	311	Broadhurst	299
Kane	307	Nash	298
J. Davidson	306	Gahan	297

High Individual Strings

Peltier	123	W. Hall	115
J. Hall	119	R. Davidson	113
Donovan	118	Boyd	112
LaFleur	117	McGuinness	112
J. Davidson	115	Nash	111

Office League

The Office Bowling League after the eighth week appears to be pretty well balanced between the four teams. Team No. 1 under Captain Montgomery, with the highest pinfall, leads by four points over its nearest rival, Team No. 2 under Captain Broadhurst. Team No. 4 until the eighth match was within one point of the leaders, but after winning 17 out of 21 points, lost 7 in one match to the present cellar champions, Team No. 3.

Team No. 3 has been in a slump after a remarkable start. In the first two matches they won 12 out of a possible 14 points, and followed this up by dropping 31 out of 35 points.

The outstanding bowlers have been Cain of Team No. 3, who has rolled totals of 499 and 521; Parcher of Team No. 3, with 495; Broadhurst of Team No. 2, with 506; McGroly of Team No. 3, with 524; Lincoln of Team No. 1, with 504, and Montgomery of Team No. 1, with 530 and 562.

The high single string of 132 went to Arba Noyes in the eighth match, when he got a spare, a strike on the spare, and a strike on the strike, and finished up the tenth box with another spare. Montgomery says that 132 is a very low figure, and that he will soon be back in the lead.

Montgomery, by bowling 530, broke the high five string total of 525, established by the Office League in the last five years of bowling, and the following week when he did 562, everybody felt as though a total had been set up which would be safe for some time to come.

The league standing and individual averages are as follows:

Week ending December 13th

League Standing

	W	L	%	P. F.
Team No. I	33	23	.589	18,211
Team No. II	29	27	.518	17,808
Team No. IV	27	29	.482	17,789
Team No. III	23	33	.411	17,839

Individual Averages

Montgomery	100.5	Adams	88.7
Broadhurst	94.3	Noyes	88.5
Cain	93.3	Noble	88.4
Foley	92.9	Ferry	88.3
Lincoln	92.6	Duggan	87.8
Lamb	91.1	Driscoll	87.7
McGoey	90.6	Carpenter	87.4
Parcher	90.1	H. Crawford	86.9
Park	89.9	Scott	86.9
Connors	89.1	Dalton	86.8
Minshull	89.0	Benner	85.5

High Five Strings

Montgomery	562	Lincoln	504
McGoey	523	Connors	496
Cain	521	Parcher	495
Broadhurst	506		

High Single Strings

Noyes	132	Lincoln	118
Montgomery	131	Broadhurst	117
Cain	127	Benner	114
Connors	126	Carpenter	113
Lamb	123	Foley	113
Dalton	122	Minshull	113
McCoey	120	Parcher	112

Noel Leads in Century Swim

The Century Swim which is being conducted among the members of the Whitin Community Association is proving one of the most popular diversions of the pool, not only from the competitive standpoint, but from the health standpoint.

Many persons who have entered the swim have found to their surprise that they are now able to swim a half mile, and some one mile, at one try without stopping, in the half hour allotted.

The Century Swim is doing much to establish in the minds of the competitors confidence in themselves while in the water, and many have found that they can really swim much farther than they ever hoped they could.

Just by way of comparative illustration, the world's record for the mile swim with 17 turns is 23 minutes 30-4/5 seconds, made by Beaurepaire in 1921. Some of the girls and boys as low in age as 12 years are swimming a mile, which is 88 lengths of our pool, in 30 minutes, with 44 turns, so there has been quite a bit of progress made. Who knows but what we will see a long distance swimming champion from Whitinsville sometime in the near future.

Mr. MaLette, the Physical Director at the Association, who is the inventor of this Century Swim idea in its present form, and who has charge of this Swim, has received several letters from other cities and towns asking for the particulars so that they may start a similar swim.

There are about 20 competitors who have not reached two miles, whose names are not included in this compilation.

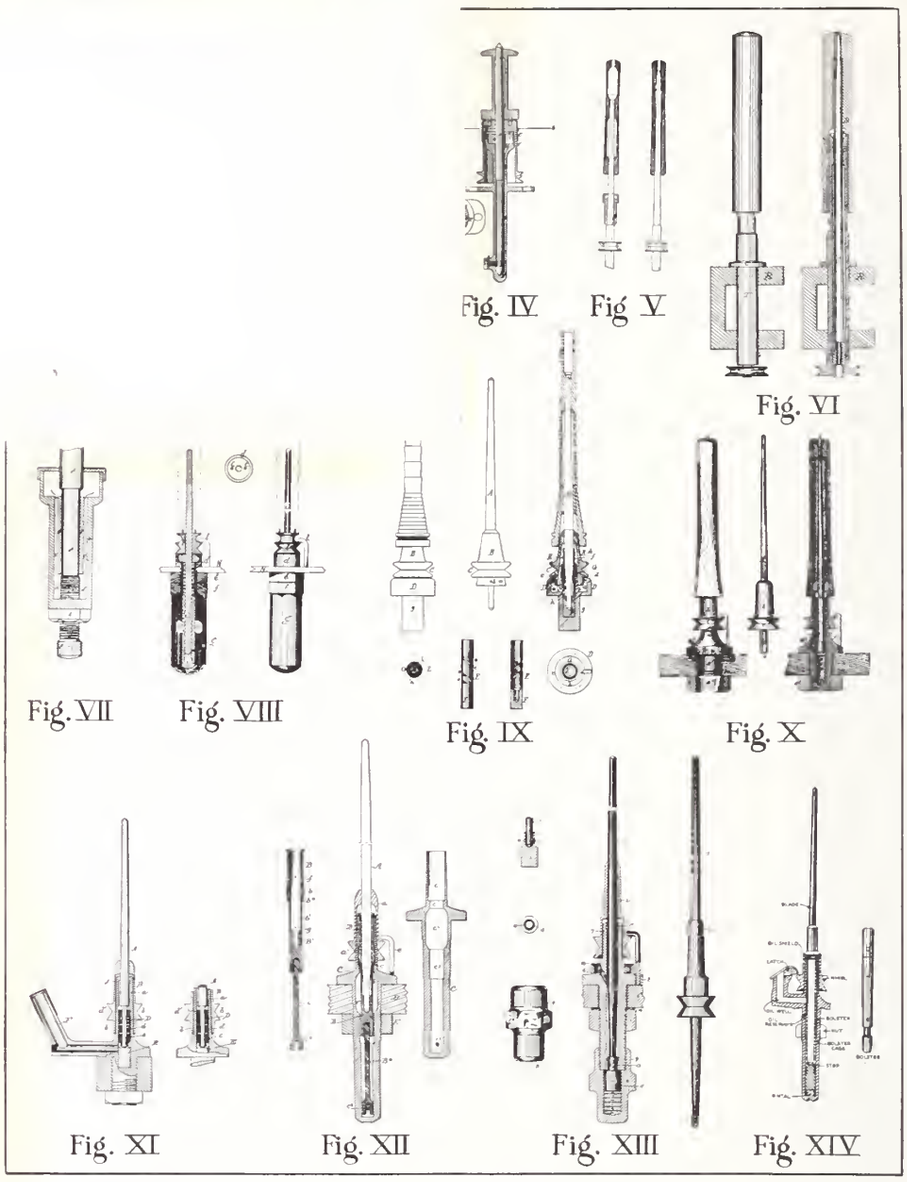
Following is a list of the names of all competitors who have passed the two mile station, beginning with the leader, giving number of lengths of pool swum, and approximate number of miles.

The above compilation is complete up to and including Thursday, December 11, 1924.

Carrington Noel	2876	33
Josephine Belanger	2601	30
Arthur Broadhurst	2572	29
Joan McSheehy	2432	28
Mrs. Bertha O'Neill	1966	22½
Marion Hickox	1917	22
Constance Gough	1848	21
Arthur A. Hall	1830	21
Doris Hickox	1800	20½
Elizabeth Casey	1718	20
Jack Brines	1638	19
Robert Walker	1436	18
Barbara Greenwood	1384	17
Geoffrey Gough	1367	17
Lillian Bogie	1268	16
Mrs. Eva Magill	1253	16
Ralph Houghton	1233	15½
Virgilyn Noyes	1187	13½
Mrs. Charlotte Hall	1106	12½
Grace Taylor	1101	12½
Clara Johnston	1081	12
Marianna Noyes	979	11
Mary Driscoll	949	10½
Eric Jackson	948	10½
Marion Bogie	941	10½
Milicent Cramp	918	10
Edward Carlson	894	10
Buddie McSheehy	872	9¾
Edward Carroll	838	9
Clare Walker	786	8½
James Bollivar	782	8½
Elmer Connors	749	8
Helen Carpenter	706	7½
Arthur Ashworth	692	7
Mrs. Mulcahy	673	7
Louise Stimpson	610	6½
Robert Marshall	606	6½
Gladys Williams	575	6
Myrtle Magill	561	6
Ula Hanny	520	5½
Phillip Walker	490	5
Dorothy Driscoll	421	4
Eva Gammelin	414	4
Robert Spratt	392	3½
Betty Parker	390	3½
Mary Kelleher	389	3½
Sister Stevens	363	3½
Francis Blouin	289	3¼
Jack McSheehy	259	3
Veronica Kane	258	3
Pauline Driscoll	244	2¾
James Stevens	229	2½
Lois Nelson	228	2½
Muriel Barker	198	2¼
Marion Gallotte	194	2¼
Elmer Schoneman	187	2

Swimming Champions Coming January 3rd

Those who saw the swimming exhibition last year will not want to miss the evening of January 3 at the Whitin Gymnasium Swimming Pool. On the program this year are Gertrude Ederle, Aileen Riggin, Helen Wainwright and Agnes Geraghty. They are coming here under the auspices of the New York Women's Swimming Association, of which Miss Gertrude Epstein is manager. Reserved seats are on sale at the Community Building and should be secured at once in order to secure the best possible chance to see these World Champion swimmers and divers.



I. Cheetham Spindle.
II. Steere Spindle.
III. Atwood Spindle.
IV. Rabbeth-Atwood Spindle.
V. Pearl Spindle.
VI. Sawyer Spindle.
VII. Tompkins Spindle.
VIII. Carter Spindle.
IX. Birkenhead Spindle.
X. Rabbeth Yielding Bolster and Spindle.
XI. Draper Spindle.
XII. Taft-Woodmanay Spindle.
XIII. McMullan Spindle.
XIV. Modern Whitin Gravity Spindle.

to use the oil spout on a self-contained spindle.

The Rabbeth and Atwood spindle (1867) is a self-oiling spindle. As shown in Figure IV, there is an oil reservoir, and also a channel leading into the interior of the base. This spindle is supported on one rail only, as were the Cheetham and Steere spindles. This saved labor in oiling the spindle.

In 1870 Oliver Pearl, overseer of the Atlantic Mills, in Lawrence, Mass., conceived that the power required by a spindle could be reduced by cutting off a part of the spindle above the bolster bearing, keeping the balance of the spindle by cutting off weight and length from its lower end. Thus a substantial amount of power was saved. The Pearl spindle was of the two-rail type (Figure V).

Next came the Sawyer spindle (Figure VI). This spindle of Mr. Jacob H. Sawyer, agent of the Appleton Mills at Lowell, entirely revolutionized spinning. He chambered out the bottom of the bobbin and carried the bolster up inside, thus making the center support the load which the spindle had to carry. The saving in power was enormous. Here again in the Sawyer spindle we have the two-rail type. But after the Sawyer spindle the two-rail type practically disappeared.

In 1867 Charles R. Tompkins received a patent for showing a loose bolster having projections to prevent it from revolving (Figure VII).

In 1874 came the Carter spindle, patented by Euclid D. Carter of Pawtucket, R. I. (Figure VIII). This spindle had a suspended bolster which completely surrounded the lower portion of the blade, but the bolster was not free to move.

In 1878 John Birkenhead of Mansfield, Mass., showed a spindle having an elastic bolster (Figure IX). In fact he preceded Rabbeth in having a yielding bolster in combination with the sleeve whirl.

In 1880 Francis J. Rabbeth was granted a patent for a yielding bolster (Figure X). The yielding bolster, consisting of a flexible sleeve, was patented by Birkenhead in 1878.

Rabbeth's was a yielding bolster constructed as a separate piece. He introduced the felt or woolen sleeve surrounding the loose bolster.

During the next twenty or thirty years hundreds of other spindle patents were granted. In 1882, three patents were granted to George Draper and William F. Draper of George Draper & Sons, now the Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Mass. These show various forms of wicks or packings which surrounded the spindle, keeping it in place and yet forming a yielding support (Figure XI). Many of these spindles are now in use, using fabric or leather packing or a spiral spring as a cushion.

G. E. Taft and Henry Woodmaney of Whitinsville, Mass., patented the Whitin gravity spindle (Figure XII) in 1882, which has been used in modified forms by the Whitin Machine Works and other manufacturers. This spindle had no cushion but depended on a light springy stem, secured to the lower end of the step, to give it the desired freedom. The modern Whitin spindle does not use the stem, but the bolster and step are still in one piece, resting on the bottom of the base but allowing freedom on the sides.

The McMullan type was patented in 1890 by James H. McMullan, agent of the Saco Water Power Machine Shop, now part of the Saco-Lowell shops, Biddeford, Maine. The main feature of this type of spindle is the loose lock step (Figure XIII), which is free to find its own center but is not free to revolve. The modern McMullan spindle has an additional cushion due to the film of oil between the loose step and the bolster.

Figure XIV is a sectional view of the modern Whitin gravity spindle and is indeed a masterpiece in design and efficiency.

We wish to thank my fellow workers for their kindness to us in our recent bereavement. The gifts and sympathy were very much appreciated and very acceptable.

C. E. Harris
Ernest H. Harris
George F. Harris

Ye Ancient Lock to Ye Wine Cellar

The Ancient Blacksmith in King Neb's Court

By C. T. Burlin

Some time ago I told you about the life adventures of the blacksmith who did the iron work on the temple of Solomon. I also told of his captivity and removal to Babylon, where he became a great favorite of King Neb on account of his ability in the flivver line. I will now relate a truthful story of some more of his activities.

It came to pass one day that the King became afflicted with a great dryness and he commanded Selah, the keeper of the wine cellar, to bring some of the gin from Nineveh. Selah, returning in a little while, prostrated himself, declaring "O King of Kings, the gin is all gone and so is all the rest of the private stock." Upon hearing this the King waxed wrathful and cried, "How can this be. Only yesterday there was plenty of all kinds." To which Selah replied, "I suspect some of your servants, or else some prohibition officers have made a raid on it, for you know, O King, that they need no warrant now but can come like a thief in the night and take your stuff away."

And the King bewailed his luck and said, "What am I to do with three or four christenings this week, not to talk about the weddings. With the water low in the reservoir and full of seeds we will in truth have pond lilies growing in our stomachs; also my bootlegger from Nineveh will not be here for a week. His last load was captured by highjackers, although the barrels were marked 'whale oil.' Surely if there ever was a King out of luck, it is I."

To this Selah announced, "O light of the world, why not have your servant, the blacksmith, make a lock so we can lock up the cellar." And the King commanded him to do so, and the blacksmith wrought early and late and made a lock, and the wisdom of the Chaldeans or the cunning of Aldrich and Houdini could not prevail against it. And the King rejoiced and gave him a purple coat and gave him two of his daughters for wives, and sat him at his right hand, and all was well again in the land of Babylon.

And it came to pass afterwards that the King got neglectful of his cellar, and he went out and drank water and eateth grass with the cattle, and was cuckoo, and Babylon was captured by the Persians, and the lock was brought to Persia and from there to Rome. How it came into my possession will be told in the next issue.

The three little children in the above photograph are Nancy May Lees, daughter of Harry Lees of the Wood Pattern Department. Joseph Murphy, son of James Murphy of the Pool Department, and Priscilla Simmons, daughter of Denton Simmons of the Carpenter Shop.

Louis Veau of the Foundry was receiving congratulations on November 12 on the occasion of the birth of a baby girl. The baby has been named Rita Baldwin Veau.

CREW THAT INSTALLED WATER WHEELS THIRTY YEARS AGO

First row, left to right: 1, Eugene Brayton, boss of Repair Department. cotton mill; 2, ?; 3, Mr. Pichetter; 4, Dirk De Boer; 5, Mr. Streeter; 6, Captain Adams, Superintendent; 7, ?; 8, Samuel Jefferson, at present on the Card job; 9, ?, 10, Nat Hill, mill engineer; 11, John Spratt
Back row, left to right: 1, ?; 2, William O. Aldrich, Superintendent of the Whitin Machine Works; 3 ?; 4, Everett Avery; 5, ?; 6, Charles Taft.

New Power Wheels for Old Cotton Mill

In the Whitinsville Cotton Mill, which was recently purchased by the Whitin Machine Works, they have recently removed two vertical waterwheels. These wheels were capable of developing 293 horsepower by making use of the Hill Belt & Idler system. These Wheels were installed thirty years ago under the direction of Mr. Streeter, and the above photograph shows the gang which was employed at that time.

It is a strange coincidence that in these last two month, a little over thirty years since the wheels were put in place, they were taken out and replaced by new ones under the direction of the same man, Mr. Streeter, who is representing the Holyoke Machine Company. Henry Owen, an engineer of the shop, is supervising the construction.

These new wheels are being replaced in the same old cases that held the old ones, and by using all the water going through will develop 350 horsepower. The electric generator will be located directly on top of the wheel cases. The power from the wheels will be transmitted to our power-house switchboard for general use in the shop.

The photograph was given to us by W. O. Aldrich, Superintendent of the Whitin Machine Works, who will be recognized in the middle in the back row.

Christmas Pageant at Gymnasium

On the evening of December 22, 1924, the gymnasium classes of the Whitin Community Association presented in pageant form "The First Christmas." This pageant was staged and written by Miss Ruth Calhoun, assistant physical director. The pageant was divided into two parts, the first half depicting the first Christmas and the second half a present day Christmas. Practically every member of the women's classes, seniors, intermediates and juniors, were included in the cast. Also several members from the men's classes.

The costumes and stage effects were to be highly commended. Miss Calhoun stated that she received remarkable cooperation from the members of the gymnasium and wishes especially to thank the committees, whose duties were especially hard. These committees included the Property Committee—Mrs. Marshall, chairman, Mrs. Hickox, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Walker; Scenery Committee—Mr. Halpin, chairman; Costume Committee—Mrs. Greenwood, chairman, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Hall; Stage Committee—Mrs. Thorlacius, Mrs. Casey.

Miss Hopkinson, a teacher of music in Whitinsville, arranged the music and played the accompaniments throughout the pageant.

Engagements Announced

The stenographers' room sprang a surprise on the rest of the office force when two of its members appeared during the month of November with beautiful diamonds sparkling from their ring fingers.

The first of these two was Miss Florence Barr, who revealed her engagement on Saturday morning, November 8. The fortunate young man in the case is none other than Raymond Adams, a member of the Production Department.

Miss Alice Magill appeared the day after Thanksgiving with her diamond, and tells us that her husband-to-be is Frank Jefferson, a former member of the shop, now working with Morton Carr of Whitinsville.

We extend our congratulations to both of these young ladies.

Judith Brines

Age two years. Daughter of Moses J. Brines, Director of the Whitin Community Association.

A Press Notice from the South

The Whitin Machine Works were represented at the Southern Textile Exhibition held in Greenville, S. C. The members of the experimental room and sales force who were present at the show report back that they had a very successful and interesting time.

A clipping from the Greenville News reads as follows:

PLEASED WITH GREENVILLE

"The South is a land of sunshine, and the warmth of the sunshiny Southern skies is but a reflector of the hospitality of Greenville," said J. Currie, a Scotchman, who is here representing the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinsville, Mass., and as good a Scott as ever burred an "r" or tolled an "I". "Oh, I like Greenville, and I like the people in it. This is my first trip South, and I think it's all wonderful. Up home, Massachusetts, they're wearing overcoats and looking for snow. Down here we didn't need any overcoats, and wouldn't need 'em now but for the rain.

"Mr. Currie and his co-workers will be in Greenville until about Friday, by which time they will have the big exhibit of machinery sent to the exposition packed and ready for shipment back North. But they won't take as much back as they brought down, because a lot of it was sold during the exposition."

We do not believe Mr. Currie knows anything about this, and it is the first time, to our knowledge, that he was credited with being a Scotchman. One day we asked him if anyone ever took him for a Scotchman, and he replied, "Sure they have. Although I was born in the north of Ireland, I spent most of my younger days in Scotland."

While on a recent rabbit hunting trip, Leon Barnes got into a briar patch where there were so many rabbits he didn't get a shot. "Cooky". tells us the dog was almost twisted up in knots following the cross trails."

A Few More Members of the Elm Tree Club

Harry Lees of the Wood Pattern job took a snapshot of the following members of the Elm Tree Club as they had just finished the post mortem on the annual election. They are, left to right, "Chris" Miller of the Flyer job, "Lon" Gill of the Hank Clock job, "Al" Fletcher of the Card job, Irving Peck of the Brush job, "Jack" Kershaw of the Spooler job, "Jack" Spencer of the Pipe Fitting job and Arthur Wright of the Flyer job.

Caught In The Act

Look who we have here. This time the camera caught Cy Hemenway, Foundry electrician, enjoying his favorite hobby, that of a quiet snooze on the front porch. Cy was spending a week-end at Sterling Camp Grounds when he was caught in this most pleasant occupation. We know that Cy has never seen this photograph and has no idea it is in existence.

If safety isn't first, there may be no opportunity for other things.

Miss Walsh Leaves the Office

A surprise shower and dinner party was given to Miss Catherine Walsh, a member of the Main Office of the Whitin Machine Works, in the Uxbridge Inn on Wednesday evening, December 11, at which time she was presented with a floor lamp. The occasion was in honor of her coming wedding to James J. Spillane of Worcester, instructor of French at Holy Cross College. The girls of the office were present, and several other friends of the bride-to-be from Whitinsville.

Miss Walsh was married on December 26, at St. Patrick's Church, Whitinsville, and after a honeymoon trip will be at home at 25 Granite Street, Worcester, Mass.

Cow Moose photographed in Maine by Claude Jillson of the Oil Reclaiming Dept.

An idea of the Civil War going on in China. These photographs were sent to us from the Whitin Office at Shanghai, China, by our representative, Phillip J. Reilly. They were taken very near the city limits of Shanghai.

On October 6th the Pay Roll Department extended congratulations to Mary Meade on the occasion of her engagement to William J. Galleshaw of Pawtucket, R. I. We understand she has kept her ring from public gaze for nearly a year, but are congratulating her and Mr. Galleshaw, nevertheless, at this time.

Charles O. Smith of the Picker Erecting Department took the above photograph while on his vacation in Canada. It is a picture of the Victoria Bridge which spans the St. Lawrence River between Songneuil and Montreal. It is possible for four modes of travel to cross this bridge at one time, space being reserved for foot passengers, trolleys, automobiles and railroad cars.

Our greatest undeveloped resource is the odd looking spherical knob attached to the upper end of the spinal column of each American citizen.

Peter Tebeau is in the market for a new alarm clock. He arrived an hour before daylight on a trip that was planned to bring in the rabbits for the annual rabbit pie supper at the Mumford Gun Club. "Pete" took a trip around town and finally Harry Drinkwater took him in and warmed him up for a half an hour before the cold morning broke.

Fresh air is free; get plenty of it this winter.

Harry Lees of the Wood Pattern job gave us the above photograph which he took of Leo Hartnett and Rabbit Maranville, Chicago Cub players who played with Rockdale at the end of the National League season.

Whitin Machine Works Foundry photograph contributed by Louis Veau of that Department

Report on Deer Hunting

On the opening day of the deer hunting season Robert Robinson, assistant foreman of the Electrical Department, and Samuel Brown of Cottage Street, Whitinsville, went into the woods at Orange, Mass. On one occasion Robinson, wrapped up in a blanket, was sitting on a stone, dreaming about how he shot his deer last season, and not having much confidence that he would be as lucky this year. (Last fall, as he was resting in the woods, a deer passed him a short way off, and he shot it just as it passed through a small opening.) While he was thinking of this he noticed a small brown object moving beyond the stone wall, and a little later, as the stone wall dipped with the natural grade of the ground, there passed an eight point buck. Mr. Robinson threw off the blanket and in a very short while the buck was his. That is what we call "hunting de luxe."

The following day they were tracking a deer through the woods and Sam Brown brought down a 200 pound doe.

A little care is better than dare everywhere!

The four children in the above picture stopped long enough in their play to have their picture taken. The first little girl is Lois Baynes, whose father works on the Tool job, and the other three are the children of Arthur St. Andre, in charge of the express office in the Freight House.

WHITINSVILLE SOCIAL LIBRARY
3 7475 0000 2644 4

051
Whi

25218

JUN 1988

The Whitin Spindle - 1924

MAY 2 3 19
JUN 0 9
SEP 1 0
JUN 0
AUG
NOV
FEB

051
Whi

25218

The Whitin Spindle - 1924

1988
1992
1992
1992
1992
1992
1988
1993
MAY 2 3
7879
1998
JUN

THE WHITINSVILLE SOCIAL LIBRARY
ESTABLISHED DEC. 17, 1844

Whitinsville Social Library
Whitinsville, MA

DEMCO